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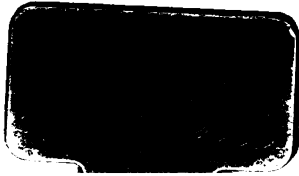
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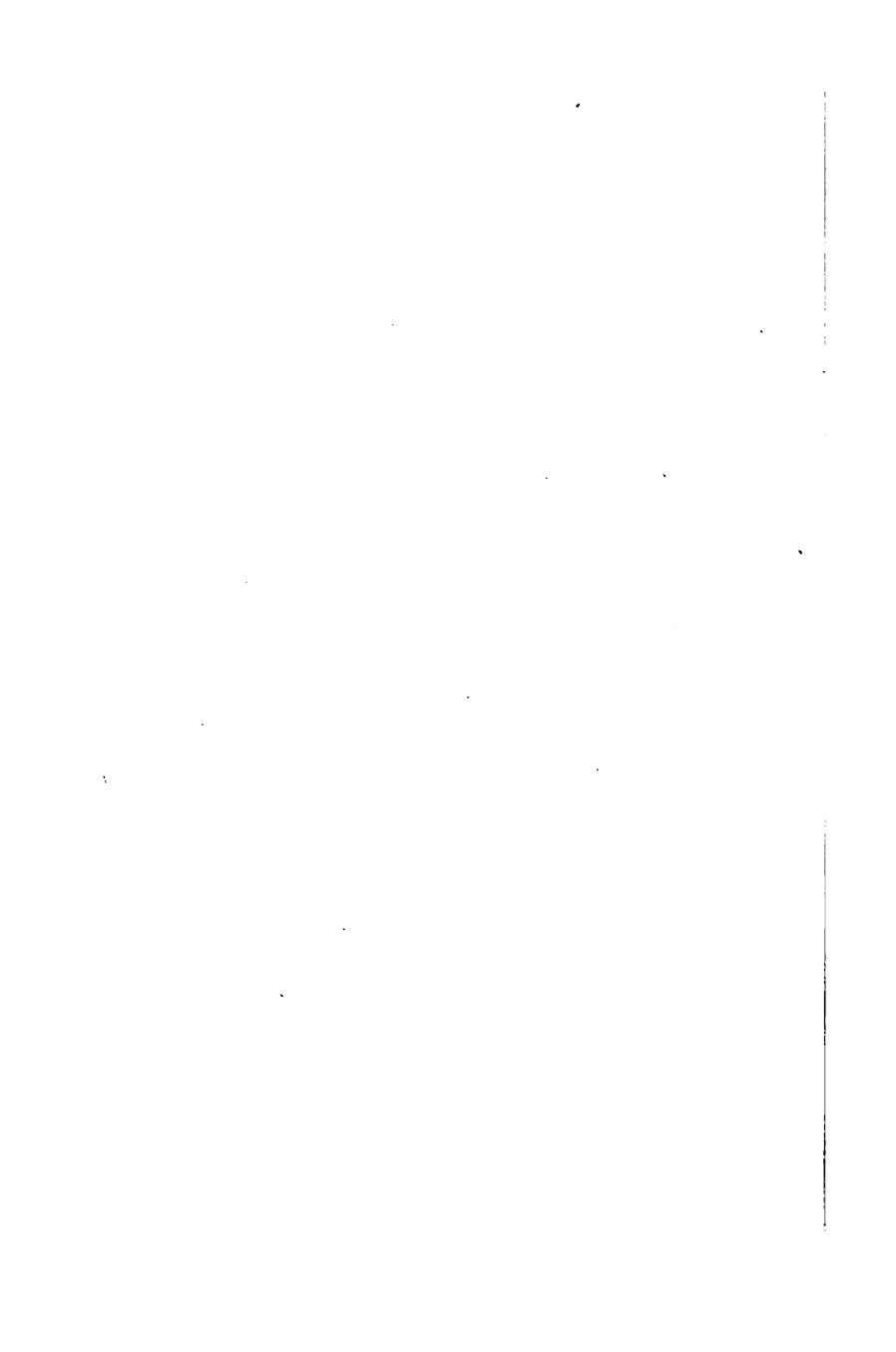
SKETCHES OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD
A GUIDE TO SITUATIONS IN THE
QUEEN'S DOMESTIC ESTABLISHMENT.





48. 1613.





SKETCHES
OF
HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD,
ETC.

S K E T C H E S
OF
HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD:

INTERSPERSED WITH

**HISTORICAL NOTES, POLITICAL COMMENTS,
AND CRITICAL REMARKS,**

**SHOWING, AT ONE VIEW, THE SALARIES ATTACHED TO THE VARIOUS
APPOINTMENTS, THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE DUTIES
TO BE PERFORMED, THE AMOUNT OF PENSIONS
UPON RETIREMENT OR SUPERANNUATION,**

WITH

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF EACH DEPARTMENT

FORMING

A Guide to Situations

IN THE

SOVEREIGN'S DOMESTIC ESTABLISHMENT,

BY

**POINTING OUT IN WHOM THE PATRONAGE
IS VESTED, &c.**

**AND CONTAINING INFORMATION, RELATIVE TO THE ENGLISH COURT,
INTERESTING TO ALL CLASSES, DERIVED FROM PRIVATE
AND HIGH OFFICIAL SOURCES.**

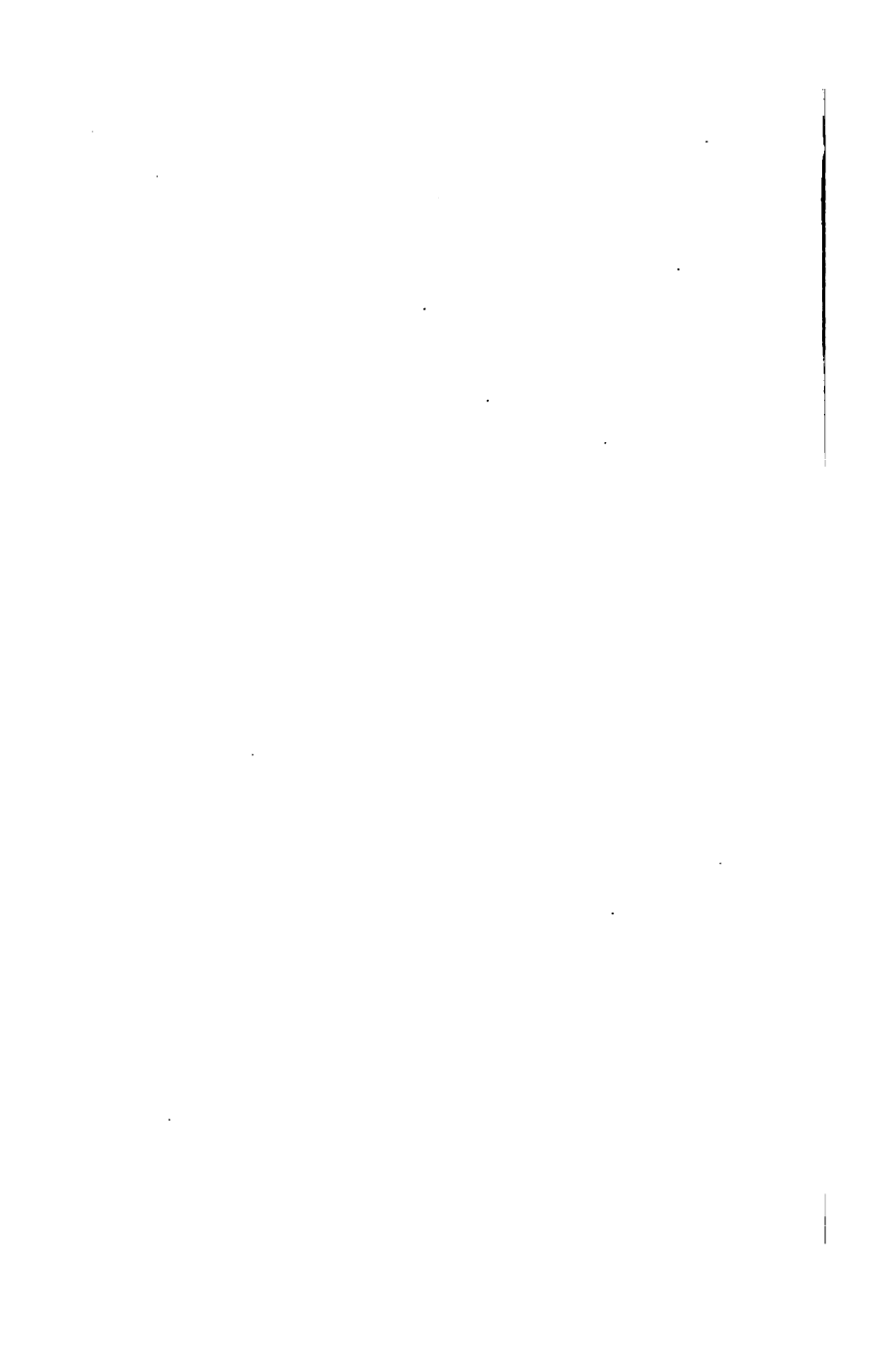
"We have on our establishment several offices which perform real service. We have, also, places which produce large rewards for no services at all. We have stations which are made for the public decorum—made for preserving the grace and majesty of a great people. We have likewise expensive formalities—solemn plausibilities—which tend rather to the disgrace than the ornament of the State and the Court."

BURKE.

LONDON:
WILLIAM STRANGE, 21, PATERNOSTER ROW.

M DCCCXLVIII.





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PREFACE.

THE object of the writer of the following pages is of a twofold character. First, to afford a knowledge of many important historical and political facts, relating to the Royal establishment, alike interesting and instructive to the whole community; and, secondly, to give to all persons, desirous of obtaining appointments in the Queen's Household, every necessary information with respect to the parties in whom the patronage is vested, and to whom applications must be made.

But comparatively few situations in the Household are in the gift of the Sovereign. Some are purchased—such, for instance, as appointments in the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and, until recently, in the Institution of the Yeomen of the Guard; the particulars of which will be found under their proper heads. The great majority of the appointments are in the disposal of the heads of the departments into which the Queen's Household is divided. Many, also, are as clearly political appointments, (as will be seen,) and as much depend upon the Minister, for the

time being, in the selection of persons to fill them, as those of a Junior Lord of the Treasury, or a Commissionership of Excise. The Lords in Waiting, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Maids of Honour, and persons filling similar appointments, which bring them, daily and hourly, in contact with the Sovereign, are almost invariably selected, by the Minister of the day, from those families who are well known to be the political friends and supporters of his Government. There have been cases, however, during the present reign, in which the Sovereign was determined to make her own selection, in reference to the Ladies of the Bedchamber and the Maids of Honour. This was in May, 1839, at the period the Melbourne Administration resigned, in consequence of not being able to carry the Jamaica Government Suspension Bill, in the House of Commons, by a majority of more than five, in a house consisting of upwards of 570 members. Sir Robert Peel was then sent for by the Queen, and received her Majesty's commands to form an administration. The Right Hon. Baronet, however, was unsuccessful in his efforts to do so, entirely in consequence of "the difficulties relating, exclusively, to that portion of the Royal Household which was filled by ladies."* The interesting par-

* Sir Robert Peel's speech in the House of Commons, May 13, 1839.

ticulars, derived from private and official sources, will be found detailed under the head of the "Ladies of the Court."

The Household of the Sovereign consists of three departments—viz., the Lord Chamberlain's, the Lord Steward's, and the Master of the Horse's. Each of these Great Officers of State are entirely independent of each other. The nature of their respective duties are clearly and explicitly defined, so that there can be no interference—no clashing of interests—between them. There is another, comparatively, minor department in the Royal Household—that of the Royal Hunt, which may be described as a kind of off-shoot from that of the Master of the Horse. A change in the Administration invariably involves the resignation of the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Master of the Queen's Buck Hounds, as well; generally, and very frequently, that of Vice-Chamberlain, Treasurer, the Lords in Waiting, and others of equal importance, (in the estimation of the Minister,) about the person of the Sovereign.

For facilities of reference, this work is divided into Parts, and subdivided into Chapters, so that there will be no difficulty to turn, at once, to the department treated of, and to obtain the information required.

SKETCHES OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Part I.

HER MAJESTY.

CHAPTER I.

HER MAJESTY'S ANNUAL ALLOWANCE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, &C.

It will be recollected that the Queen ascended the Throne, upon the death of her uncle, the late William the Fourth, on the 20th of June, 1837. The necessary measures were then immediately taken to decide upon the amount of the future income to be enjoyed by the reigning Sovereign. The first step adopted by the, then, government, (in order to be enabled to form an estimate of the amount which would be necessary to defray the expenses of the household of her Majesty,) was to require the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Master of the Horse, to furnish the full particulars of the expenditure in their respective departments, from January 1 to December 31, 1836—the year succeeding the death of the late king—"for the supply of the household" during that period.

Having obtained a copy of the documents so furnished by the Marquis of Conyngham, the Duke of Argyle, and

the Earl of Albemarle, the interesting particulars extracted from them are here subjoined :—

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT—1836.

Upholsterers and Cabinet-makers	£11,381
Joiners and Blind-makers	1038
Carpet manufacturers	225
Turners, Mat-layers, and Floor-cloth manufac- turers	690
Locksmiths, Ironmongers, and Armourers . .	4119
Clock-makers and Opticians	895
Pianoforte-makers and Organ-builders	356
Or-molu restorers, Carvers, and Gilders . . .	391
Japanners	654
Lamp and Lustre manufacturers	268
Plate-glass men	26
China-men	201
Paper-hangers	898
Silk-mercers	16
Linen-drapers	1962
Woollen-drapers	348
Furniture-printers	12
Sempstress	284
Tailors	25
Hatters	14
Hosiers and Glovers	97
Stationers, Booksellers, and Engravers	1080
Card-makers	118
Modellers and Floor-chalkers	137
Washing	3014
Dyers	74
Soap	479
Chimney-sweepers	150
Surgeons, Apothecaries, Chemists, &c.	1957

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

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Artists, Decorators, and Herald-painters . . .	£400
Mason, Plumber, and Glazier	18
Allowances in lieu of apartments and lodgings, hire of houses, disbursements in the Lord Chamberlain's office, the several housekeepers, extra housemaids, charwoman, rates and taxes,	4631
Sundry payments for removing and cleaning pic- tures, cleaning the Chapels Royal, pages' and other travelling expenses, discharged chapel boys, &c.	1365
Allowances to the yeomen and warders of the Tower, chapel boys, watermen, &c., in lieu of clothing, superannuated and exempt yeo- men	1578
Messengers' bills	2997
<hr/>	
Net expenses	£41,898

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT—1836.

Bread	£2050
Butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs	4976
Milk and cream	1478
Butcher's meat	9472
Poultry	3633
Fish	1979
Grocery	4644
Oilery.	1793
Fruit and confectionary	1741
Vegetables	487
Wine	4850
Liqueurs, &c.	1843
Ale and Beer	2811
Wax candles	1977
Tallow candles	679

Lamps	£4660
Fuel	6848
Stationery	824
Turnery	376
Braziery	890
China, glass, &c.	1328
Linen	1085
Washing table-linen	3130
Plate	355
The Royal gardens	10,569
Maunday expenses	276
Royal yachts	45
Board wages	3615
Travelling expenses	1050
Allowances for beer, bread, &c.	764
Extra servants, hired persons, &c.	3646
Board wages to the Yeomen of the Guard	2230
Compensations	1244
Sundries and disbursements	4719
Net expenses	<u>£92,065</u>

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT—1836.

Liveries	£6208
Forage	5308
Farriery	1012
Horses	3345
Carriages	4825
Harness	567
Saddlery	577
Bits and spurs	30
Whips	46
Lamps, gas-lights, &c.	642
Coals and wood	954

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

17

Stationery	£48
Turnery articles	176
Candles and soap	214
Washing	84
Ironmongery	182
Allowance for lodging	590
Sundry other small expenses	2822
Travelling expenses and disbursements	1846
Post Horses	1402
King's plates	2310
Stud bills	546
Hunt bills	5000
	<hr/>
	38,734
Deduct proceeds of useless horses sold	529
	<hr/>
Net expenses	£38,205
	<hr/>

MASTER OF THE ROBES' DEPARTMENT—1836.

Expenses during the year 1836 £1880

It will be perceived, from this statement, that the expenses of these departments were as follow :—

Lord Chamberlain	41,898
Lord Steward	92,065
Master of the Horse	38,205
Master of the Robes	1880
	<hr/>
Total	£174,048
	<hr/>

The next step on the part of the Government, previously to introducing a Bill in Parliament for the settlement of

the Sovereign's future annual allowance from the country, was to fix upon the amount of salaries to be paid to persons holding appointments in the Royal household. It was according to this estimate, as will be seen, that the arrangements, in the second class, were determined upon.

**SALARIES TO BE ALLOWED IN THE LORD
CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.**

Lord Chamberlain	£2000
Vice Chamberlain	924
Eight Lords in Waiting	5616
Eight Grooms in Waiting	2685
First Lady of the Bedchamber	500
Seven Ladies of the Bedchamber	3500
Eight Maids of Honour	2400
Eight Bedchamber Women	2400
Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	5129
Corps of Yeomen of the Guard	7100
Order of the Garter	502
Order of the Bath	419
Kings-at-Arms and Herald-at-Arms	355
Serjeants-at-Arms and Officers of Ceremonies	1556
Chaplains at Windsor, Kensington, and Brighton, and Preachers at Whitehall	1236
Medical Establishment for her Majesty and the Royal Household	2705
Gentlemen Ushers, Grooms, Pages, &c.	7576
Master of Music and Band	1916
Officers having charge of Furniture, &c.	5809
Surveyor of Pictures and Principal Painter	182
Bargemasters and Watermen	400
Comptroller of Accounts, Clerks, and Messengers in the Lord Chamberlain's Office	3110

Governor of Windsor Castle, and Lieut.-Governor of Windsor Castle	£1293
Retired and Superannuation allowances	7186
	<hr/>
	£66,499

**SALARIES TO BE ALLOWED IN THE LORD STEWARD'S
DEPARTMENT.**

Lord Steward	£2000
Treasurer	904
Comptroller	904
Master of the Household	1158
Secretary, Paymaster of the Household, and Clerks, Office-keepers, and Messengers, in the Lord Steward's Office	2920
Ranger of Windsor Home Park	500
Domestic Servants in the Ewry, Wine and Beer Cellars, Clerks of the Kitchen's Office, Kitchens, Confectionary, Pastry, Table- Deckers, &c.	9983
Knight-Marshal, Marshalmen, and expenses of the Marshalsea Prison	1924
Chapel Royal, Chaplain at St. James's, Whitehall Chapel, and Lutheran Chapel	3535
Allowance in lieu of Table-money	1676
Other charges	4557
Superannuations, Bounties, & Retired Allowances	6320
	<hr/>
	£36,381

**SALARIES TO BE ALLOWED IN THE MASTER OF THE
HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.**

Master of the Horse	£2500
Chief Equerry and Clerk-Marshal	1000
Four Equeries	3000

Four Pages of Honour	£460
Secretary, and Clerks of Stables in London, Windsor, and Brighton	1500
Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon	600
Equerry of Crown Stables	445
Master of the Buckhounds	1700
Coachmen, Postillions, Helpers, Grooms, Porters, Footmen, and other domestic Servants	12,563
Superannuation and retired allowances	2766
Other charges	1116
	<hr/>
	£27,650

SALARIES TO BE ALLOWED IN THE MISTRESS OF
THE ROBES' DEPARTMENT.

Mistress of the Robes	£500
Other Officers	230
	<hr/>
	£730

The following statement was then submitted to Parliament, as the grounds for asking, as the annual allowance for her Majesty, for the sum of 385,000*l.*, "for the support of her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland :"—

FIRST CLASS.

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£60,000
-------------------------------------	---------

SECOND CLASS.

Household salaries :—

Lord Chamberlain's department	£66,499	
Lord Steward's	"	36,381
Master of the Horse's	"	27,650
Mistress of the Robes'	"	730
	<hr/>	131,260

[It will be seen that these sums exactly agree with the preceding estimates for these departments.]

THIRD CLASS.

Tradesmen's bills—future estimate :—

Lord Chamberlain's department	£42,000	
Lord Steward's	„	86,000
Master of the Horse's	„	39,500
Mistress of the Robes'	„	5000
		<hr/>
		172,500

[These items (with the exception of the second of 86,000*l.*, and the last of 5000*l.*) will, it will be perceived, very closely agree with the amounts expended by the same departments in the last year of the reign of William IV.; the difference, in the aggregate, being only 1548*l.*]

FOURTH CLASS.

Royal bounty and special services . .	9000	
Alms and charity	4200	
		<hr/>
		13,200

FIFTH CLASS.

Pensions :—

1200*l.* per annum may be granted by her Majesty.

SIXTH CLASS.

Unappropriated money	8040	
		<hr/>
Total per annum	£385,000	

The Act of Parliament conferring upon her Majesty, as the allowance to the sovereign, the sum of 385,000*l.* per annum, received the royal assent on the 23rd of December, 1837.

We will now refer to the two clauses in this act relating to the pensions of 1200*l.* per annum, which may be granted by her Majesty, and which are named in the Fifth Class :—

“Clause V.—And whereas it is expedient to make provision, at the rate of one thousand two hundred pounds a-year for each and every succeeding year of her Majesty's reign, to defray the charge of such pensions as may be granted by her Majesty, chargeable on her Majesty's Civil List Revenues; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord High Treasurer, or for the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury for the time being, to charge upon, and issue quarterly out of the said consolidated fund, as an addition to the sum [385,000*l.*] hereby granted for Her Majesty's Civil List, such sums as shall be required to defray the charges of such pensions as may be granted as aforesaid, at the rate of one thousand two hundred pounds a-year for the first year of her Majesty's reign, and at the like additional yearly rate for the second and every succeeding year of her said reign.”

Clause VI., which contains the “Restriction on Grants of Pensions,” enacts, “That the pensions which hereafter may be charged upon the Civil List Revenues, shall be granted to such persons only as have just claims on the royal beneficence, or who, by their personal services to the crown, by the performance of duties to the public, or by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of the country.”

Although there is no doubt, according to a resolution of the House of Commons of February 18, 1834, (having direct reference to these pensions, and which is embodied in the sixth clause of this Act of Parliament,) “that it is the bounden duty of the responsible advisers of the crown to recommend to her Majesty for grants of pensions on

the Civil List such persons only as have just claims on the Royal beneficence," &c., it is well known that the sovereign, in many cases, selects the objects, in virtue of her "prerogative," the responsibility, of course, being borne by the ministers of the crown. Shortly after the Queen came to the throne, the following persons, who were her Majesty's teachers while Princess Victoria, were placed on the pension list for the sum of 100*l.* each, "in consideration of the services rendered by them to her Majesty during her education."

Rev. Henry Barez, teacher of German.

John Bernard Sale, teacher of Singing.

Thomas Steward, teacher of Writing.

François Grandineare, teacher of French.

Lucy Anderson, teacher of Music.

Sarah Matilda Bourdin, teacher of Dancing.

Her Majesty's teacher of Italian, Giuseppe Guazzaroni, was pensioned at the same time, but only to the extent of 50*l.* per annum.

It was clearly understood, previously to the passing of the Act of Parliament, from a minute we have had access to, that "1200*l.* per annum may be granted by her Majesty in pensions, *not exceeding 300*l.* each*, to deserving persons having performed service to the State, or being possessed of high literary and scientific attainments, and *being in such circumstances as may reasonably claim the Royal Bounty*; the names and services, and the amount of pension granted, being annually laid before Parliament." The Act, however, containing no restriction as to the amount of pensions "not exceeding 300*l.* each," the question remained open, and the extent of the amount left undefined, and perfectly under the control of the Sovereign and "the responsible advisers of the crown."

The first pension granted under the Act, beyond the amount of 300*l.*, was that conferred upon Sir John New-

port, Bart., (termed the "Newport Job,") of 1000*l.*, "in consideration of the zealous and efficient services rendered by him to the public during a period of nearly half a century, within which time he filled the offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, and Comptroller-General of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom." The conferring of this pension, (sweeping away five-sixths of the whole amount of the 1200*l.* for that year,) created, at the time, considerable excitement, both in and out of Parliament. The claims of many "deserving persons," who had "performed service to the State," and who were poor and needy, instead of rich and affluent, were thus, for that period, compelled to be cast aside; only 200*l.* being left for other far more pressing objects of the Royal Bounty. The pension, however, was not long enjoyed by the Hon. and fortunate (indeed, we may add, and wealthy) Baronet. The date of the grant was November 20th, 1839. Sir John Newport died in February, 1843.

The remaining pensions, *exceeding* 300*l.* per annum each, granted in virtue of this Act, are as follow :—

September 24th, 1842.—To Louisa, Baroness Lehzen, 400*l.*, "in consideration of the faithful services rendered by her to her Majesty during a period of 18 years."

November 16th, 1843. — To Dame Florentia Sale, 500*l.*, "on account of the distinguished military services of Colonel Sir Robert Henry Sale, G.C.B., and, in particular, of his gallant defence of Jellalabad."

March 5th, 1845.—To Mademoiselle Augusta Emma D'Este, 500*l.*, "in trust to Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., and Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., in consideration of her just claims on the Royal beneficence."

July 28th, 1845.—To Mademoiselle Augusta Emma D'Este, 500*l.*, "additional pension, in consideration of her just claims on the Royal beneficence. In trust to Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., and Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart."

With reference to the "claims" of the Baroness Lehzen and Dame Florentia Sale, it would be impossible to raise the slightest objection.

The Baroness had been, for a long period, during the minority of the Queen, her Majesty's faithful attendant; acting in the capacity of her Majesty's private secretary and friend, from the Queen's accession, until her "retirement" from the court, at the end of 1842. How that "retirement" was brought about it is not to our present purpose to relate; it may be sufficient to observe, that the Baroness left Windsor Castle on Friday, September 23rd, 1842, for Buckingham Palace, where she remained till the 30th, and then, as it was announced in the public journals, "left this country for the Continent, upon a visit to her friends in the German states." Her Majesty was totally unconscious that the Baroness was never again to return to England, until after she had sailed for Germany. Arrangements to that effect, however, had taken place, and were rigidly carried out. It is stated that her Majesty, upon being informed of this circumstance, shed tears, and was, for some time, inconsolable.

Dame Florentia Sale, for her own noble and heroic conduct, (of European celebrity,) and for "the distinguished military services" of her valiant husband, Sir Robert Sale, may be said to be but poorly rewarded by the country with a pension of 500*l*.

Mademoiselle Augusta Emma D'Este was married, in the most private manner, to Sir Thomas Wilde, now Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on the 13th of August, 1845, at St. Alphage Church, London Wall; the only other parties who were present being the Right Hon. Sir Stephen Lushington, (who gave away the bride,) the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, (the officiating clergyman,) and the parish clerk. This marriage had been, for a long time previously, determined upon; and yet, notwithstanding

the great wealth of Sir Thomas Wilde, arising from a lengthened course of professional prosperity, Lady Wilde (the daughter of the late Duke of Sussex, by Lady Augusta Murray) had conferred upon her two pensions of 500*l.* each; the last of which she absolutely accepted within a fortnight of her marriage with the learned and wealthy Lord Chief Justice! Very shortly after their union, Sir Thomas Wilde was raised to the bench, at a salary of 8000*l.* per annum. As Lady Wilde's 1000*l.* per annum is paid out of a fund exclusively devoted to "such persons only" as are described in the sixth clause of the Act of Parliament; and as the lady of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas is living in all the splendour and affluence befitting her husband's high rank and station, it was supposed by many that, upon her marriage, her ladyship would have resigned the two pensions granted to her by the sovereign. The pensions, however, are still retained by her ladyship, and received regularly every quarter.

Lady Wilde is now between fifty and sixty years of age, and it must appear somewhat singular that these two pensions should have been bestowed upon her, "in consideration of her just claims on the royal beneficence," at so late a period, and within so short a time of her marriage with a wealthy and opulent judge. As "it is the bounden duty of the responsible advisers of the crown to recommend to her Majesty, for grants of pensions on the Civil List, such persons only as have just claims on the Royal beneficence," &c., it must be taken for granted that there were matters connected with the "claim" of Lady Wilde, with which the public may not be familiar. As her Majesty's advisers, and not her Majesty herself, are held "responsible" for their "recommendation" of her ladyship, to receive two pensions of 500*l.* each, we do not con-

sider that we have overstepped the boundary of propriety in thus referring to the subject.

It may be here remarked that, in the following pages, several references are made to certain reductions which have taken place, during the past four or five years, in her Majesty's expenditure. These, as it will be seen on perusal, are especially confined to the comparatively minor situations in the royal household. Notwithstanding, however, these reductions, no diminution has taken place in her Majesty's annual allowance of 385,000*l*.

CHAPTER II.

HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY PURSE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY WHEATLEY, who was the Keeper of the Privy Purse during the late reign, and who was reappointed by her present Majesty upon her accession, continued to perform the duties of the office until 1847, when Sir Henry was induced to retire, to make room for Mr. George Edward Anson, who, at that period, was Private Secretary to Prince Albert. Mr. Anson was succeeded, in the household of the Prince-Consort, by the Hon. Colonel Phipps, a brother of the Marquis of Normanby.

On the subject of the amount to be granted to her Majesty, at the time the civil list was arranged, the Select Committee, in 1837, reported as follows :—"Class I. The Privy Purse of the Sovereign has been, for upwards of half a century, fixed at 60,000*l*. During the late reign, there being a Queen-Consort, a further sum of 50,000*l*. was allotted to this class. Under existing circumstances, your

Committee recommend that an annual sum of 60,000*l.* be provided for this branch of the Royal expenditure."

The recommendation of the Select Committee was agreed to by Parliament, and her Majesty is now in the enjoyment of an annual grant of 60,000*l.*, over which she possesses unlimited control. It was understood, at the time the grant was made, that, from out of this fund, the whole of her Majesty's "charities and benevolences" were to be defrayed, in order that the remaining 325,000*l.* might be expended "to support the Royal household, and the honour and dignity of the Crown," without any portion being diverted to defray such expenses as were provided for by, and which were intended to be paid out of, the privy purse. Her Majesty's new year's gifts to the poor of Windsor, and other like charitable distributions, are now, however, paid for out of the 86,000*l.* allowed to the department of the Lord Steward for the payment of "tradesmen's bills." The great outlay which has taken place, and still continues, at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, which is understood to be the private property of her Majesty, and the whole of the expenses of the extensive alterations and improvements at that marine residence of the Sovereign, are said to be defrayed from out of her Majesty's 60,000*l.* a year. Hence, also, as it is generally believed, amongst other causes, are the great savings, and the economy which is recommended and carried into effect, in the Queen's domestic establishment.

It was not until after considerable time was spent in negotiations that Sir Henry Wheatley retired from the office of Privy Purse. This was at the end of the year 1846. It was then *arranged* that Sir Henry should have a pension of 1000*l.* per annum from her Majesty's Privy Purse, and be created a baronet upon his resignation. Accordingly, on the 1st of January, 1847, Mr. Anson was gazetted Keeper of the Privy Purse; and also, on the same

day, the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps was gazetted Private Secretary to Prince Albert, in the room of Mr. Anson. On the 7th of the same month, Sir Henry Wheatley was created a baronet (as per arrangement) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The late Privy Purse had apartments assigned to him, at St. James's, by William IV. It was fully expected that these apartments "went with the office," and that they would have been given up to Mr. Anson, as Sir Henry Wheatley's successor. In consequence, however, of a private arrangement, which had taken place between the late King and Sir Henry Wheatley, relating to the latter occupying these apartments during his lifetime, the late Privy Purse, to the great disappointment of Mr. Anson, and so contrary to his expectations, has been permitted to retain them. Mr. Anson, therefore, still occupies the Norman Tower at Windsor Castle; and the Hon. Colonel Phipps, as Private Secretary to the Prince Consort, had apartments provided for him in the Wardrobe Tower at Windsor.

The salary of Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse is 2000*l.* per annum. Mr. Anson, in addition to this lucrative appointment, holds the situation of Treasurer to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Treasurer and Cofferer to the Prince of Wales, and is also one of the youthful Prince's Council of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Hon. Mrs. Anson was appointed one of the Women of the Bed-chamber to her Majesty, in September, 1841.

There is a Secretary to the Privy Purse at a liberal salary. Upon the appointment of the new Privy Purse the former secretary was retained.

CHAPTER III.

HER MAJESTY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

GEORGE III. was the first sovereign who employed the services of a Private Secretary. Upon George IV. becoming Regent, and appointing Colonel M'Mahon as his Private Secretary, at a salary of 2000*l.* per annum, a great storm was raised in the House of Commons, (14th April, 1812,) and strong remarks were made, upon the ground that such an office was not only "dangerous and unconstitutional, rendering the person holding it a secret adviser of the sovereign, with a degree of influence over his mind totally at variance with the forms of government in England;" but that "the office would be destructive of a fundamental principle of the constitution, which was, that no one ought to use the name of the sovereign, give him advice, or be the bearer of his commands, unless he be one of the responsible ministers of the crown, and answerable for his conduct to Parliament." A division took place upon the question of Colonel M'Mahon's appointment, in a House composed of nearly 300 members, when the opposition were beaten by a majority of 70. Sir Herbert Taylor was afterwards Private Secretary to George IV.—an office which he also continued to hold during the reign of William IV. Upon the accession of her Majesty, the duties of private secretary were chiefly performed by the Baroness Lehzen, assisted, occasionally, by Baron Stockmar, the intimate friend and adviser of her Majesty's uncle, the King of the Belgians. It having been considered, however, by certain high and exalted persons about the court, that the Baroness possessed too great an

influence over the mind of the Queen, arrangements were made (it is said, unknown to her Majesty) for the retirement of her Majesty's favourite and confidential adviser from Court, in September, 1842, upon a pension of 400*l.* per annum for life; and the Baroness left England for Germany at the end of that year.

The Baroness, (then Miss Lehzen,) who was the first governess of the Princess Victoria, "was, early in life, the companion and friend of the Duchess of Kent, whom she accompanied to this country as instructress of the Princess Feodore," the Duchess's daughter by her first husband, the Prince of Leiningen. George IV., it is stated, "was so well aware of Miss Lehzen's merits, and so justly appreciated the talent and judgment she displayed in the early tuition of the Princess, that he conferred upon her, shortly before his death, the title of Baroness in the Kingdom of Hanover." This mark of his Majesty's favour was officially notified as having been bestowed "in consideration of her distinguished services as governess to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandrina-Victoria."

A few years before the death of William IV., the Duchess of Northumberland, a daughter of the Earl of Powis, was appointed the youthful Princess's governess, appearing with her Royal Highness, upon most occasions, in public. "The Baroness Lehzen, however, still retained her importance in the household of the Heiress Presumptive, and forwarded, with assiduity and skill, all the plans of the royal mother and the Duchess of Northumberland."

Upon the Baroness quitting the service of her Majesty, and retiring to her native country, Mr. Anson, who was then treasurer and private secretary to Prince Albert, officiated as her Majesty's private secretary (in conjunction, occasionally, with Baron Stockmar) in all matters of

public or political importance; Miss Skerritt, (the daughter of a clergyman,) who has been with the Sovereign upwards of eight years, acting in that capacity to her Majesty in affairs of a more domestic and private character.

These arrangements prevail at the present time.

Part II.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER I.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

THE various duties of the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household may be thus briefly described :—

“His office is to take care of all the officers and servants (excepting those belonging to the Queen's bed-chamber, who are under the Groom of the Stole) belonging to the Queen's chambers, who are sworn in their places by him. He hath the oversight of the officers of the wardrobes, at all her Majesty's houses ; and of removing wardrobes or beds, of tents, revels, music, comedians, huntsmen, messengers ; of all handicrafts and artisans ; and (what is not common in other nations) although a layman, he hath oversight of the Queen's chaplains, and of all the heralds, physicians, apothecaries, &c. It is his place to inspect into the charges of coronations, marriages, public entries, cavalcades, funerals, and into all furniture for and in Parliament houses, and rooms of addresses to the Queen.”

The appointment of Lord Chamberlain, which is a strictly political one, is entirely in the hands of the Premier ; subject, however, to the approbation of the Sovereign. The appointment is, therefore, invariably

given to a supporter and partizan of the existing administration.

The Marquis of Conyngham, who held the office at her Majesty's accession, was succeeded by the Earl of Uxbridge, in May, 1839. When the Melbourne administration was broken up in 1841, and was succeeded by that of Sir Robert Peel, the Earl Delawarr was selected, by the then Conservative Right Hon. Baronet, to fill that office; which his lordship continued to hold until July, 1846, when Lord John Russell became Premier. The Earl Spencer then accepted the appointment, which was offered to him by his political friends, and which he still continues to hold.

The salary of the Lord Chamberlain is 2000*l.* per annum.

For several months previously to the downfall of the Peel administration in July, 1846, the Earl Delawarr had tendered his resignation to the minister, in consequence, as it was stated at the time, of Sir Robert Peel's determination to carry into effect "Free-trade in corn," and to propose other measures of a similar tendency. It is stated, on the other hand, however, that his lordship, for a long period previously, had expressed a wish to retire from the Lord Chamberlainship, in consequence of "the extraordinary interference he met with in the performance of his official duties" from parties at court, whose names it is not necessary here to mention. "His lordship waited for an excuse to retire," observed a paper of June 27th, 1846, "without publicly assigning the *real* cause; and an excuse being afforded him the moment Sir Robert Peel broached his sweeping corn-law policy, the noble Earl lost no time in taking advantage of it." The first public intimation of his lordship having come to that determination, appeared in the *Times* of May 26th:—"Earl Delawarr, having declared his intention to oppose the

second reading of the corn bill in the House of Lords, has resigned the situation of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household." Singularly enough, however, this announcement was not published until the day after that on which the accouchement of her Majesty took place, although the resignation had been determined upon by his lordship for some months before. The difficulty, then, arising from the annoyances which it was well known Lord Delawarr had long experienced, in connexion with the performance of his official duties, was, to find a successor. The names of several noblemen were mentioned, to whom, it was publicly stated in the newspapers, the appointment had been offered and declined. Amongst others were, the Marquis of Londonderry, by whom it was refused; the Duke of Beaufort was also named, but with no better result. It was then demi-officially announced, that "Sir Robert Peel had no intention, at present, to fill up the appointment of the Lord Chamberlainship, in consequence of the uncertainty which prevailed on the subject of the duration of the Government." Lord Delawarr, therefore, consented to hold the office until the advent of the Russell administration, in the July following. Previously, however, to this taking place, the Hon. Mortimer West, a son of Lord Delawarr, was gazetted to a commission in the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards; the Hon. Charles Richard West, another son, was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India; and the Hon. Reginald Windsor Sackville West, a third son, was gazetted as Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. and Very Reverend George Neville Grenville, the, then, newly appointed Dean of Windsor.

About this period, some curious rumours were in circulation respecting a political pamphlet, relating to the court, which was previously about to be published; the manu-

script of which was lent to Mr. Neville, M.P. for Windsor, for his private perusal, and then by him placed in the hands of Lord Delawarr and Sir Robert Peel, without the consent, or even knowledge, of the author. The work never appeared ; but Mr. Neville shortly afterwards was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and his father had presented to him the deanery of Windsor. The author, who had kindly and unhesitatingly, and without reserve, acceded to the request of the Lord Chamberlain and Sir Robert Peel "not to publish the startling facts it contained to the world," and whose handsome conduct, in the language of his lordship, was "highly appreciated" by both Lord Delawarr and the Premier, was threatened to be persecuted by the court in a manner scarcely to be contemplated. We shall refrain from further alluding to this singular matter, as we understand that all the correspondence which has passed on the subject will shortly be published.

Upon the accession of the Russell administration to power, there was then no trifling difficulty in filling up the office of Lord Chamberlain. It was first offered to the Duke of Bedford, then to the Duke of Devonshire, and afterwards to the Earl of Uxbridge, by all of whom it was declined ; these noblemen, as it was stated, being perfectly aware of the annoyances to which Lord Delawarr had been subjected during the last year or two of his tenure of office. Earl Spencer, however, was ultimately prevailed upon to undertake the duties of Lord Chamberlain ; and his lordship kissed hands, upon his appointment, at a court held by her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, the 8th of July, 1846.

Various alterations have taken place in the amount of the annual salaries of Lord Chamberlains within the last half century. In 1805, when the Earl of Dartmouth held the office, the salary was only 1200*l.* a year. Consider-

able augmentations were made up to 1831, when it was 3085*l.* per annum. In 1787, however, the payments to the Lord Chamberlain were made as follow :—"Wages, 100*l.* a year; board-wages, 1100*l.* a year." In 1831, a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to revise the Civil List, when it recommended that the salary, which was then 3085*l.*, should be reduced to 2000*l.* per annum. A similar committee was appointed upon her Majesty's accession, which recommended that that sum should be continued to be paid.

In the reign of Richard II., the Lord Chamberlain, Sir Simon de Burley, suffered impeachment for having introduced into the King's household a great number of aliens, to whom he had made grants of money in the shape of salaries and gifts. A similar proceeding, at the present day, would be the means of causing very material alterations in the household of the Sovereign, although we do believe that some of the late Lord Chamberlains were not entirely responsible for certain appointments which have taken place during the last few years.

In this department, connected with the accounts of the Lord Chamberlain's office, there are the following officials engaged :—A Comptroller of Accounts, and Superintendent of the Duties of the Department; Chief Clerk; Superintendent of Payments; Inspector of Accompts; First, Second, and Third Assistant Clerks; besides a Chamber-Keeper, Office-Porter, and two Office-Messengers. The salaries, from the Comptroller down to the Third Assistant Clerk, range from 700*l.* to 150*l.* per annum. The situations of Chamber-Keeper, Porter, and Messengers, are worth from 80*l.* to 100*l.* a year. The whole of these appointments, in the event of vacancies occurring from deaths, resignations, or superannuations, are in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain, who has also the power to discharge those in his office who may be guilty of "misconduct."

The average expenses of this department for salaries, &c., as determined upon by the Select Committee in 1817, are 3110*l.* per annum. This sum is exclusive of the Lord Chamberlain's salary of 2000*l.* a year.

CHAPTER II.

THE VICE-CHAMBERLAIN.

THE Vice-Chamberlain officiates as the deputy of the Lord Chamberlain, exercising and enjoying, during his absence, equal authority in the Sovereign's household. The appointment, as in the case of that of Lord Chamberlain, is of a political character; the person selected to fill it being invariably nominated and recommended to the Sovereign by the Prime Minister.

Sixty years ago, when Lord Herbert filled the office, the "wages" were 600*l.*, and the "board wages," 559*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* a year. The salary, at the formation of her Majesty's Household, in 1837, was fixed at 924*l.* per annum.

The following have been Vice-Chamberlains during the reign of her Majesty :—The Earl of Belfast was appointed in May, 1838, upon the retirement of Lord Charles Fitzroy, who held the office at the death of William IV. Lord Ernest Bruce, upon the accession of Sir Robert Peel to office, in September, 1841, succeeded the Earl of Belfast. Within a week after Lord John Russell's assuming the reins of government, in July, 1846, Lord Ernest Bruce retired, and Lord Edward George Fitzallan Howard was installed in his stead.

CHAPTER III.

THE MISTRESS OF THE ROBES, AND THE LADIES OF
THE BEDCHAMBER.

THE Whigs being in power at the accession of her Majesty, and Lord Melbourne Prime Minister, it was, perhaps, very natural that her Majesty should be surrounded, in the vast majority of the offices about the court, by persons whose families and connexions were the political friends and supporters of the Melbourne administration. That such was the determination, on the part of her Majesty's advisers, will create no surprise, when it is a well-known fact that the whole of the appointments to be filled in the Royal household, upon the death of William IV., and upon the formation of her Majesty's domestic establishment, had been long before arranged in accordance with the political notions of her Majesty's uncle, the late Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty, at that period, reposing the greatest confidence in her Royal relative, and too young and inexperienced, at the early age of eighteen, to act for herself in so difficult and delicate a matter, left the whole of the arrangements in the hands of the late Duke and Lord Melbourne. The result was as we have stated. "A conservative cat," as it was jocosely remarked at the time, "was not so much as permitted, even, to mew within the precincts of the Queen's palace!"

The Mistress of the Robes and the Ladies of the Bedchamber, thus appointed, were as follow :—

Mistress of the Robes—The Duchess of Sutherland.

Principal Lady of the Bedchamber—The Marchioness of Lansdowne.

Ladies of the Bedchamber—Marchioness of Tavistock,
Countess of Charlemont, Countess of Mulgrave, Lady

Portman, Lady Lyttleton, Lady Barham, and the Countess of Durham.

The whole of these ladies were either the wives or daughters of, or closely connected with, the members of the most powerful Whig families in the country.

The importance attached by a minister to the necessity of having the connexions of his own political friends about the person of the Sovereign, was clearly evinced in 1839, when the great fight was made by Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell to prevent the bedchamber ladies retiring from the household of the Queen, upon Sir Robert Peel receiving her Majesty's commands to form an administration, on the virtual defeat of the Whigs upon the Jamaica Government Suspension Bill. Her Majesty, as it was known at the time, acting under the advice of the Duke of Sussex, refused to accede to the urgent request of Sir Robert Peel to effect some necessary changes in the ladies of the bedchamber, so that the Right Hon. Baronet might avoid the chances to which he otherwise would be liable of being thwarted, if not tripped up, by back-stairs influence.

Both of the conflicting parties (Whig and Conservative) equally felt the importance of having their own political female friends about the person of her Majesty. The Duke of Sussex and Whig sway prevailed; and the result was, that Sir Robert Peel declined the responsibility of accepting the premiership upon such terms, and Lord Melbourne and his friends continued in office.

On Monday, the 13th of May, 1839, Sir Robert Peel stated to the House the difficulties by which he was surrounded, and the utter madness he should be guilty of if he consented to accept office with such fearful odds against him. Moreover, he stated, he considered it a clear proof that he did not possess the entire confidence of her Majesty. The Right Hon. Baronet, in the course of his

speech, in which he informed the House he had relinquished the attempt at forming an administration, said,—“The difficulty related altogether to the situations in the royal household, filled by ladies. * * * I said to those who were intended to be my future colleagues, that with respect to all those ladies of the household, who were below the rank of a lady of the bedchamber, I should suggest no change to her Majesty; but with respect to the superior class of ladies holding office, I expressed a hope that those of them who were in immediate connexion with my political opponents would immediately relieve the new government from any further trouble on the question by voluntarily resigning. * * * I did decline to undertake the duty of forming an administration, on the understanding that the whole of the appointments in her Majesty's household that were held by ladies, should, without exception, continue unchanged. * * * All these considerations impressed me with the deepest conviction, that it was my public duty—that it was an indispensable duty on my part—a duty I owed to the Queen—to seek for every possible demonstration that I possessed her Majesty's entire confidence; and I confess, without reserve or hesitation, that it did appear to me, that if some of the chief offices in the household were held by relatives of those ministers whom I had displaced, and who are my rivals for political power—it did appear to me that I never could impress the country with a conviction that I possessed her Majesty's confidence. * * * The principal members of the present Irish government were, the Marquis of Normanby, and the noble lord opposite, the secretary for Ireland. The two chief offices of the household, that are filled by ladies, are held by the sister of the noble lord, and the wife of the Marquis of Normanby. * * * The household has assumed a political character, on account of the appointments that have been made to it by

her Majesty. * * * Should you, sir, being prime minister, not object to the wife of your chief political opponent holding an office that placed her in immediate contact with her Majesty? * * * I should be abandoning my duty to myself, to the country, and, above all, to the Queen, if I permitted, as an understanding of my acceptance of office, that the ladies connected with my warmest political opponents should continue to retain offices in the household."

On the following evening (May 14), the Duke of Wellington (who had first been called upon by her Majesty to form an administration, but who had declined, leaving the task to Sir Robert Peel) addressed the House of Lords at considerable length, in explanation of the insuperable difficulties which had been opposed to the Right Hon. Baronet. The Duke, in the course of his explanatory address, said,—“ I confess that it appeared to me impossible that any set of men should take charge of her Majesty's government without having the usual influence and control over the establishment of the Royal household—that influence and control which their immediate predecessors in office had exercised before them. As the Royal household was formed by their predecessors in office, the possession of that influence and that control over it appears to me to be especially necessary, to let the public see that the ministers who were about to enter upon that office possessed the entire confidence of her Majesty. * * * I considered the construction of her Majesty's household; I considered who filled the offices in it; I considered all the circumstances attendant upon the influence of the household, and the degree of confidence which it might be necessary for the government to repose in the members of it. * * * I cannot but think that the principles on which we proposed to act, with respect to the ladies of the bedchamber, in the case of a Queen

regnant, were the correct principles. The public will not believe that the Queen holds no political conversations with those ladies, and that political influence is not exercised by them, particularly considering who those persons are who hold such situations. I believe the history of this country affords a number of instances in which secret and improper influence has been exercised by means of such conversations. * * * I have unworthily filled the office which the noble Viscount (Melbourne) now so worthily holds; and I must say I have felt the inconvenience of an anomalous influence, not exercised, perhaps, by ladies, but anomalous influence undoubtedly of this description, and exerted simply in conversations; and I will tell the noble Viscount that the country is at this moment suffering some inconvenience from the exercise of that very secret influence."

It cannot fail to appear, from the above extracts from the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, that the situations of Ladies of the Bedchamber must ever be considered as political appointments. Were they not so considered by the leading men of the rival political factions of that time, so determined an effort would not have been made by Sir Robert Peel, on the one hand, to upset them, and by Lord Melbourne, on the other, to retain them. It is quite true, as the case was put by the Duke of Wellington, that "the public will not believe that the Queen holds no political conversations with those ladies," any more than that "political influence is not exercised by them." There are some people, however, who imagine that the Queen always walks about her palace with a huge crown upon her head, with the orb in her left hand, and the sceptre with the cross in her right; and that her Majesty never sits down to luncheon without being supported by the lion on one side of her, and the unicorn on the other. Such persons may well enough

suppose that the Queen of England never condescends to talk politics with the Ladies of her Bedchamber! Had that been the case, Lord Melbourne would not have fought so lustily for their being retained.

We will add the letter, addressed by her Majesty to Sir Robert Peel, which at once put an end to all further efforts, on his part, to form an administration :—

“ Buckingham Palace,
“ May 10, 1839.

“ The Queen having considered the proposal made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel, to remove the Ladies of her Bedchamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings.”

It will be observed, from the foregoing, that the appointments of Ladies of the Bedchamber are entirely in the hands of the Sovereign, though it may be a question whether her Majesty would not be guided, in some measure, in selecting a lady for such an honour, by the suggestions or recommendations of her minister, in the event of his political predilections partaking of the same shade as the Sovereign's.

Formerly, the Mistress of the Robes held that office in conjunction with the appointment of Groom of the Stole. This was, of course, during the reign of a female Sovereign ; as was the case in the reign of Queen Anne, when the Duchess of Marlborough, and also the Duchess of Somerset, each held the two appointments. In the reign of George II., the Countess of Suffolk was Mistress of the Robes and Groom of the Stole to Queen Caroline, at a salary of 800*l.* per annum.

The duties of the Mistress of the Robes are simply of an honorary character, her services being scarcely ever

required by her Majesty except upon certain occasions of state.

One Lady of the Bedchamber is always in waiting upon her Majesty, her term of attendance being fourteen days, at the expiration of which time she is relieved by the lady who is next in rotation, agreeably to a scale of "Waits" or "Roll" which is annually determined upon; so that each lady is in attendance, upon the average, for a fortnight three times every year.

The salaries of the Mistress of the Robes, and the eight Ladies of the Bedchamber, are 500*l.* per annum each. When in attendance, they dine at her Majesty's table.

In the household of Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III., there were a Mistress of the Robes, and six Ladies of the Bedchamber, who received the same salaries that are now paid to ladies holding similar appointments. Queen Adelaide, the consort of the late William IV., had a Mistress of the Robes, six Ladies, and one extra Lady of the Bedchamber.

The Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Maids of Honour, and the Lords in Waiting, breakfast and lunch together, when on duty, in a room expressly appropriated for them at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. The Lady in Waiting, for the time being, is considered to be the "Mistress of the Room."

CHAPTER IV.

THE MAIDS OF HONOUR.

THE number of Maids of Honour determined upon, at her Majesty's accession, by those to whom the formation of the Queen's Household was confided, was eight, and the amount of salary was fixed at 300*l.* per annum each.

agreeably to the "estimate of the future charge of the Civil List of her Majesty," laid before the Select Committee on the Civil List, in 1837.

Although these appointments are entirely vested in her Majesty, and are not considered to partake, in any manner, of a political character, the first eight Maids of Honour, who were selected, were all closely connected with the leading Whig families of the empire. They were as follow: Hon. Harriet Pitt, Hon. Margaret Dillon, Hon. Caroline Cocks, Hon. Sarah Mary Cavendish, Hon. Matilda Paget, Hon. Amelia Murray, Hon. Harriet Lister, and the Hon. Miss Spring Rice.

Two Maids of Honour are always in waiting upon her Majesty, for four weeks at a time, when they are relieved by the two next in rotation, according to a "Roll," annually drawn up, regulating the periods of their attendance, in the same manner as with reference to the Ladies of the Bedchamber. When in waiting, they dine at the Queen's table.

The nature of the duties of the Maids of Honour to the Queen of Charles the First were thus defined in the "Ordinances," issued shortly after his marriage with Henrietta of France, in 1625, "for the government of the Queen's Household":—

"The Queen's Maids of Honour are to come into the Presence Chamber before eleven of the clock, and to go to prayers, and after prayers to attend until the Queen be set at dinner. Again, at two o'clock, to return into the said chamber, and there to remain until supper-time. And when they shall be retired into their chamber, they admit of no man to come there; and that they go not, at any time, out of the Court without leave asked of the Lord Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, or her Majesty. And that the Mother of the Maids see all these orders concerning the Maids duly observed, as she will answer to the

contrary. And if she find any refractoriness in those that should obey, that she acquaint the Lord Chamberlain therewith."

Of course, it is scarcely necessary to observe that such singular regulations (highly moral though they may be) are not in force in the nineteenth century. The Maids of Honour, as well as the Ladies of the Bedchamber, are now considered more in the light of companions to her Majesty, during her hours of relaxation from those important duties which, at times, devolve upon the Sovereign, than as "serving women."

Both the late Queens Consort—Queen Charlotte and Queen Adelaide—had six Maids of Honour attached to their respective Households, at annual salaries of 300*l.* each.

CHAPTER V.

THE BEDCHAMBER WOMEN.

THE number of Bedchamber Women, who were selected upon the formation of the Queen's Household, consisted of seven and a Resident Woman of the Bedchamber, making the number agreed upon according to the recommendation in the report of the Select Committee on the Civil List. The seven ladies thus selected were—Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Harriet Clive, Lady Charlotte Copley, Viscountess Forbes, Hon. Mrs. Brande, Lady Gardner, and the Hon. Mrs. C. Campbell.

Miss Davys, the daughter of the Bishop of Peterborough, who, when Dean of Chester, was her Majesty's preceptor, accepted the appointment, at the personal entreaty of her Majesty, of Resident Woman of the Bedchamber, and held the situation for upwards of seven years.

The salary of each of these ladies was fixed at 300*l.* per annum; the same amount which was paid to the (five) Women of the Bedchamber to Queen Charlotte, and to the (five) ladies holding the same offices in the Household of Queen Adelaide, when Queen Consort.

The periods of the attendance of these ladies upon her Majesty are regulated by an annual "Roll," in the same manner as is observed relative to the Ladies of the Bedchamber and the Maids of Honour. Only one Bedchamber Woman is required to be in attendance at the same time, and then for only fourteen days, when she is relieved by the lady who is next in rotation, and so on.

These appointments may almost be termed perfect sinecures; for the services of the Bedchamber Women are never required by the Sovereign except upon state occasions.

Since the retirement of Miss Davys, Mrs. Pratt has been appointed Extra Bedchamber Woman; the original number of eight Women of the Bedchamber being also retained.

In the first volume of the correspondence of Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, the curious nature of the duties of the Bedchamber Women in the olden time are thus defined:—

"The Bedchamber *Woman* came into waiting before the Queen's prayers, which was before she was dressed. The Queen often shifted in a morning. If her Majesty shifted at noon, the Bedchamber *Lady* being by, the Bedchamber *Woman* gave the shift to the *Lady* without any ceremony, and the *Lady* put it on. Sometimes, likewise, the Bedchamber *Woman* gave the fan to the *Lady* in the same manner; and this was all that the Bedchamber *Lady* did about the Queen in her dressing. When the Queen washed her hands, the Page of the Back-stairs brought, and set down on the side-table, the basin and ewer. Then

the Bedchamber *Woman* set it before the Queen, and knelt on the other side of the table, over against the Queen, the Bedchamber *Lady* only looking on. The Bedchamber *Woman* poured the water out of the ewer upon the Queen's hands. The Bedchamber *Woman* pulled on the Queen's gloves when she could not do it herself. The Page of the Back-stairs was called in to put on the Queen's shoes. When the Queen dined in public, the Page reached the glass to the Bedchamber *Woman*, and she to the *Lady* in Waiting. The Bedchamber *Woman* brought the chocolate, and gave it without kneeling. In general, the Bedchamber *Woman* had no dependence on the *Lady* of the Bedchamber."

The manifest and curious distinction made at that period between the "Woman" and the "Lady," cannot fail to be observed.

The Bedchamber Women, when on duty at the Palace, dine at the Queen's table.

CHAPTER VI.

THE LORDS IN WAITING.

It having been proposed, in the Report of the Select Committee on the Civil List, in 1837, "not to fill up the office of Groom of the Stole," and "to reduce the number of Lords in Waiting from twelve to eight," the committee's recommendation was carried into effect. In the Household of his late Majesty there was a Groom of the Stole, at a salary of 1500*l.*, (but whose original salary, previously to 1831, was 2160*l.* per annum,) and twelve Lords in Waiting.

The amount set down to pay the salaries of the eight Lords in Waiting was 5616*l.*, or 702*l.* per annum to each.

The following were selected to fill these appointments at the formation of her Majesty's household :—Marquis of Headfort, Viscount Falkland, Viscount Torrington, Lord Byron, Lord Gardner, (Lords of the Bedchamber to William the Fourth at his Majesty's decease,) Lord Lilford, Earl of Uxbridge, and the Earl of Fingall; the whole of whom were the political supporters of the Melbourne administration.

Lord Elphinstone, who, a year or two before her Majesty ascended the throne, was very discreetly (as it was thought at the time) sent out as governor of Madras, was appointed one of the Lords in Waiting, in ordinary, to the Queen, in December, 1847. His lordship, after remaining in India some few years, returned to England, but was not presented at court upon his arrival in this country; and it was not until last year, that Lord Elphinstone was, for the first time since the Queen's accession, honoured with an invitation to the palace!

In the summer of 1834, her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, attended three of the grand performances of sacred music, which took place at Westminster Abbey, accompanied by Queen Adelaide and the Duchess of Kent. The following acrostic, written upon the occasion of the Princess Victoria's visit to the Abbey, is ascribed to his lordship :—

P ropitious Heaven ! who, 'midst this beauteous blaze,
R apt in the grandeur of the Minstrel scene,
I s that young Innocent, on whom all gaze ?
N or conscious they the while of choral strain ;
C ould I command a Guido's magic power,
E nthusiast grown, I'd catch thy vivid glow—
S erene, unsullied child of sun and shower !
S till on the parent stem allowed to blow.

Vain, worse than vain, the Bard who'd boldly try,
In his most brilliant page, or loftiest lay,
Choose how he may be, to depict the eye,
The lovely eye, of that sweet smiling fay !
Oh ! 'tis the Maid, who wakes to plaudits loud,
Rich in the treasure of an Angel face,
In every gift that makes a nation proud—
A Mother's joy—an honoured Monarch's grace.

A few months after this period, his lordship proceeded to India, to undertake the duties of the governorship of Madras ; the Right Hon. Sir J. Adam retiring from that valuable appointment.

The salaries of the Lords of the Bedchamber, of which there were twelve, in the reign of George the Third, were then 1000*l.* per annum each.

One Lord in Waiting is always in attendance upon her Majesty ; his term of waiting extending to only fourteen days, when he is relieved by the one who is next in rotation, according to the annual "Roll."

The Lord in Waiting, while on duty at the palace, dines at her Majesty's table.

This appointment is considered, in a great measure, to be a political one ; many retirements generally taking place, and new lords appointed, upon a change of Ministry. The following Lords in Waiting retired upon the appointment of the Russell administration in July, 1846 :—Lord Rivers, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl of Warwick, Viscount Sydney, and Viscount Hawarden. They were succeeded by the Earl of Ducie, Lord Waterpark, Lord Camoys, the Earl of Listowel, and the Earl of Morley.

CHAPTER VII.

THE GROOMS IN WAITING.

THE Grooms of the Bedchamber, in the reign of William IV., numbered thirteen; the number was reduced, upon the formation of the Queen's household, to eight, according to the recommendation of the select committee on the Civil List. In the estimate of the salaries to be allowed to persons holding appointments in the Queen's Household, the sum put down to defray the expenses of the Grooms in Waiting, was 2685*l.*, or averaging 335*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to each per annum. In the reign of George III., their yearly salaries were 500*l.*

The first appointments were made in 1837, with reference, principally, to the political feelings of the party then in power, and were as follow:—Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart., Colonel Thomas Armstrong, Hon. C. A. Murray, Hon. W. Cowper, Sir Henry Seton, Bart., Henry Rich, Esq., and Colonel Sir Frederick Stoven. Sir Frederick Wetherall was appointed, at the same time, an Extra Groom in Waiting, but without any salary attached to the office.

In consequence of the various changes in the administration, which have taken place since 1837, only two of the first appointed Grooms in Waiting continue to hold their offices—viz., Sir Henry Seton, and (Colonel, now) Major-General Sir Frederick Stoven. The Hon. C. A. Murray, who was appointed Master of the Household, in June, 1838, upon the retirement from that office of Sir Frederick Watson, resigned the situation of Groom in Waiting; and, in the summer of 1845, left England for Naples, having received the appointment of Secretary of Legation to the English Embassy. Colonel Bowles was

gazetted as his successor to the situation of Master of her Majesty's Household, on the 4th of April in the same year.

The Groom in Waiting, who dines at the Queen's table, is in attendance upon her Majesty for fourteen days at each "wait," and is then relieved by the next in turn, according to the annual "Roll."

Only three out of the thirteen Grooms of the Bed-chamber, at the period of the late King's death, were re-appointed by the advisers of her Majesty upon her accession—viz., Sir William Lumley, Sir Robert Otway, and Colonel Armstrong.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.

THE appointments of Master of the Ceremonies, Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, and Marshal of the Ceremonies, are in the gift of the Sovereign. Upon the death or resignation of the Master, the Assistant Master is appointed to the vacancy; the Marshal taking his step as Assistant-Master, and a new Marshal appointed in his room. The offices of Master and Assistant Master of the Ceremonies were created by James I., shortly after he came to the throne. Their duties require their attendance at court upon all state occasions; to conduct foreign ambassadors, upon having audiences of her Majesty, into the presence of the Sovereign; and to perform other services of a like character at Drawing-rooms, Levees, &c. The Master of the Ceremonies' ensign of office is a gold medal, suspended from a gold chain, bearing the English crown, and the mottoes "Dieu et mon droit," and "Beati Pacifici."

The salaries are as follow :—

Master of the Ceremonies . . . 300*l.* per annum.

Assistant Master 6*s.* 8*d.* per day.

Marshal 100*l.* per annum.

During the reign of William IV., and upon the formation of the Queen's household, the offices of Assistant Master of the Ceremonies and Marshal were held by the same person ; showing that the duties of both appointments were not of too arduous a character to be combined. In 1846, however, a new arrangement took place ; the duties of the two offices being performed by different persons, who each received their respective salaries from the Queen's Civil List. During the six quarters, ending 30 September, 1846, the "chains and badges for the Marshal, and for the Assistant Master of the Ceremonies," cost the sum of 144*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* ; which were paid for by the country, and not out of her Majesty's Civil List.

CHAPTER IX.

THE GENTLEMEN USHERS OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER.

THESE four gentlemen enjoy almost perfect sinecures ; the salary attached to the appointments, which are in the patronage of the Lord Chamberlain, being 200*l.* per annum each. They hold their offices during life, or "good behaviour." Their services are never required at Court, except upon very extraordinary occasions. They formerly had the honour of escorting the Queen-Consort, during the absence of the King's Chamberlain from Court. They likewise had, formerly, the power of exacting obedience from all persons holding inferior offices to theirs in the Privy Lodging, with the exception of the royal bedchamber.

THE GENTLEMEN USHERS, DAILY WAITERS.

Of these, there are four, with an Assistant Gentleman Usher. The Senior Gentleman Usher always holds, at the same time, the office of Usher of the Black Rod; a most lucrative appointment connected with the House of Lords. From the nature of his parliamentary duties requiring his attendance elsewhere, his services are always dispensed with in the royal household. These appointments, like many others, have no duties now assigned to them. They are, however, sources of patronage to the Lord Chamberlain, in whose gift they are. The salaries of the four Gentleman Ushers are 150*l.* a-year each; and of the Assistant Usher, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Their duties once were, for one (taking monthly turns) to be in attendance in the room adjoining the apartment of the Sovereign, in case he might be required to wait personally on royalty. That service is now performed by the Pages of the Back-stairs.

THE GROOMS OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER.

Four appointments (the Lord Chamberlain, patron) without any duties to be performed by the holders of them, except upon extraordinary occasions, and to which salaries are attached of 73*l.* per annum each. Sometimes, at Drawing-rooms or Levees, one or two attend in the passages, or on the staircases of the palace.

**THE GENTLEMEN USHERS, QUARTERLY WAITERS
IN ORDINARY.**

These appointments, consisting of eight, are also in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain. Formerly (but not now) they had duties to perform in the absence of the Gentleman Ushers Daily Waiters, which were simply to wait

in the Presence Chamber, adjoining the Sovereign's apartment, in the event of their services being required. These duties, as in the case of those of the Gentleman Ushers Daily Waiters, are now performed by the Pages of the Back-stairs. Salaries are attached to these situations.

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER.

These appointments are merely honorary, there being no salary attached to them, and very trifling duties to be performed. The patronage is vested in the Lord Chamberlain. Their numbers have varied in different reigns. In George the Third's, there were, at one time, upwards of sixty gentlemen of the Privy Chamber; in George the Fourth's, about the same number; in William the Fourth's, between forty and fifty; and in the present reign, the average number has been forty. There was a salary attached to the appointment, ever since the office was created in the reign of Edward the Fourth, until the time of James the First. That monarch, however, having added thirty to the original number of eighteen, (making forty-eight,) the "salaries, perquisites, and fees" were all abolished, and have never since been revived. These appointments have always been eagerly sought after by men of rank and influence, in consequence of the holders of them supposing that they are not only exempt from serving on juries, but from serving the office of sheriff, or, indeed, any other public office in the county, city, or town in which they live. With reference to serving the office of sheriff, the holding of this appointment gives no claim for exemption in the case of there being no other resident in the county qualified to be "pricked for Sheriff," and none others but those who have before served the office.

At a royal funeral, it was formerly their privilege to

bear the canopy over the coffin of the deceased monarch. That duty is now performed by Peers of the realm, as at the obsequies of the late Sovereign, William the Fourth.

THE GROOMS OF THE GREAT CHAMBER.

These are likewise ten sinecure situations in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain. This portion of the Royal Household was retained at the accession of her Majesty. Their duties are supposed to consist of simply attending at the palace upon the occasions of Drawing-rooms and Levees ; but their services are scarcely ever required. Upon the death of the Sovereign, a portion of them are then summoned to be in attendance at the royal funeral. Their salaries were formerly 40*l.* a-year. It is believed that no alteration in the amount has taken place since the reign of George the Third, when that was the sum they annually received from the Civil List.

CHAPTER X.

THE SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.

THERE are eight Sergeants-at-Arms in the service of her Majesty, whose duties, at the time of their institution by Richard I., were to "capture any traitors about the Court, and other great offenders," and to hold watch outside the king's tent, dressed in complete armour, and armed with a bow and arrows, a sword, and the mace of office.

Their salaries are 100*l.* per annum each, and their appointments are held for life.

There is also a "Sergeant-at-Arms attending the Lord Chancellor," with a salary of three shillings per day ; and a "Sergeant-at-Arms attending the House of Commons," with a salary of 100*l.* per annum.

The whole of these salaries are independent of their valuable "fees and perquisites of office."

The appointments of Sergeants-at-Arms are generally considered to be influenced by political motives. They are nominated by the Lord Chamberlain, and appointed by the Sovereign.

THE OFFICE OF THE ROBES.

In the reign of William IV. the officers of this department consisted of a Master, Groom, and Clerk. The Master of the Robes, in George III.'s reign, received the liberal salary of 800*l.* per annum. The present officers include a Groom, Clerk, Messenger, and Furrier, and are in the appointment of the Lord Chamberlain.

The duties to be performed, may be described as being merely nominal. The salaries, however, of the Groom and Clerk (the former especially) are now extremely liberal.

THE KINGS-OF-ARMS, AND HERALDS.

The three Kings-of-Arms and the six Heralds received from the Civil List, during the last year of the reign of William IV., 355*l.* That sum was still apportioned to be paid, amongst the Kings and Heralds-at-Arms, upon her Majesty's accession. We are not aware in what proportion this amount is annually divided between the holders of these appointments.

CHAPTER XI.

HER MAJESTY'S PAGES.

THE number of her Majesty's Pages (which are the same as were attached to the household of William IV.) was fixed, in 1837, as follows:—Pages of the Back-stairs, six ;

Pages of the Presence, (First class, four, and Second class, four,) eight; and two State Pages. An alteration in the number, however, has recently taken place; some of the vacancies, which had been caused by deaths and retirements, not having been filled up, in order to effect retrenchments in this department of the household.

THE PAGES OF THE BACK-STAIRS.

The number is now reduced from six to five. The duties of the Pages of the Back-stairs, are exclusively confined to waiting upon the Queen; one being always in attendance at the door of her Majesty's apartment, from eight o'clock in the morning, until the Queen retires to her chamber at night. His duties for the day then cease. During dinner, two of the Pages of the Back-stairs are in attendance upon her Majesty.

Their salaries (which were formerly only 80*l.* per annum each, exclusive of perquisites) now average 400*l.* a-year.

THE PAGES OF THE PRESENCE.

There are now but three Pages in each of the two classes. It had been the custom, upon a vacancy occurring, for the senior footman to be selected to fill the situation of Junior Page in the Second class; in the same manner as the Senior Page of the First class is selected, to become the Junior Page of the Back-stairs, in the event of death or retirement. Although all these appointments are in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain, (who might be desirous that so excellent a rule should not be infringed upon,) it has not unfrequently happened that the exercise of his lordship's patronage has been invoked in favour of other candidates, by a higher power, which has always been obeyed. A short time since, one of the Prince-Consort's Yaghers, upon the recommendation of the Keeper of her Majesty's

Privy Purse, was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wood.

The duties of the Pages of the Presence (one being in attendance at a time) are to attend upon the Lords, Ladies, and Maids of Honour in waiting, at breakfasts and lunches; to be in communication with the Pages of the Back-stairs; to wait upon her Majesty's visitors, &c.

The salary of a Page of the Presence, when first appointed, is 140*l.* a year. The salary is increased, however, upon deaths, removals, or retirements of the Senior Pages, to 280*l.*, which is the highest sum a Page of the Presence can receive.

Their periods of attendance are, "a month on and a month off," when they are relieved by the next in rotation. When off duty they each receive 7*s.* a day, (it was, previously to the reductions, 8*s.*.) for "lodging money and board wages."

All the Pages, when on duty, dine in the Steward's room.

It is computed, that the diminution in the number of Pages has caused a reduction in the expenses of the Lord Chamberlain's department, of very nearly 1000*l.* per annum.

THE STATE PAGES, AND PAGE OF THE CHAMBERS.

The State Pages, whose salaries have been greatly reduced since 1844, are never required but upon occasions of Court ceremonials, with the exception of one attending at Buckingham Palace, "for orders," every morning, when the court is in London, and at no other time.

The office of Page of the Chambers was created in 1842, when Mr. Heller, a foreigner, who came to this country as courier to Prince Albert, was appointed to the situation by His Royal Highness. It was considered, at the time, that Mr. Heller, amongst his other duties, was to act as

the "Overlooker" of the other Pages. Such was the feeling which an impression of this nature created, that serious words frequently ensued between him and the old Pages of her Majesty. Once, Mr. Kinnaird, in the presence of Prince Albert, threatened to throw Mr. Heller over the bannisters of the stairs; telling his Royal Highness he "would not be insulted by a foreigner." Since then, however, greater harmony has prevailed amongst them.

CHAPTER XII.

THE QUEEN'S MESSENGERS.

IN 1837, there were six Messengers attached to the Royal Household, in attendance on the Queen. There were also a "Special Messenger," and a "Messenger to the Lord Chamberlain." The services of the "Special Messenger" have been dispensed with since 1844, the period when the general reduction in the Household expenditure took place. About the same time one of the six Messengers died, and another was very properly discharged for misconduct. This reduced the number from six to four. These two vacancies have not since been filled up, nor is it intended that they shall be. In consequence of this arrangement, a saving of upwards of 800*l.* per annum has been effected; her Majesty consenting, in order to carry out this view, to have only four Messengers in attendance, to perform the duties, instead of the full complement of six, as formerly.

These appointments are in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain; their salaries are not very high, but their travelling expenses are liberally paid.

They were, until the last few years, allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* per mile for travelling expenses; this sum, however, has been

very considerably reduced, and especially since the almost universal introduction of railways throughout the kingdom. The Ministers' boxes are sent by these Messengers from the Palace to the heads of the different departments of the Government. They are then allowed to charge for "cab hire," whether they avail themselves of such a conveyance or not.

These situations, with the "emoluments and fees of office," are said to be worth from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per annum. When on duty at the Palace, they dine at the Steward's table.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE INSPECTORS OF PALACES.

SINCE the retirement of Mr. Henry Saunders, at the end of 1845, from the office of Inspector of Palaces, (which included Buckingham Palace, St. James's Palace, Windsor Castle, the Pavilion at Brighton, and Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight,) very great changes have taken place in this department. Mr. Saunders, in consequence of some extraordinary interference with him in the performance of his duties, by members of the Household totally unconnected with the Lord Chamberlain's department, tendered his resignation, in March, 1844. It was not, however, accepted by Lord Delawarr, in the hope that, when the Prince Consort (who was then in Germany) returned, all the differences which then existed might be put an end to. It may be mentioned that Mr. Saunders was strongly, but we believe erroneously, suspected by Mr. Anson and others, of having given certain information respecting the private movements of the Court, to parties connected with the public press. This was at the period that some very singular investigations were taking place

before the Lord Chamberlain, in consequence of some extraordinary and important private documents having been placed in the hands of his Lordship and Sir Robert Peel, (both of whom were excessively desirous they should not be published,) by Mr. Neville, M.P.; who was shortly afterwards, (as we have stated in the earlier pages of this work,) appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and the Deanery of Windsor given to his father! By some means or other, many facts connected with the wholesale discharge of persons in that portion of the Lord Chamberlain's department which was under the entire superintendence of Mr. Saunders, as well as other matters which had formed the subjects of inquiry before his Lordship at St. James's Palace, became known through the medium of the newspapers. It was then arranged, at the end of 1845, that Mr. Saunders should retire upon a pension of, we believe, 500*l.* a year; having been in the Royal establishment long before the death of George IV.

Since Mr. Saunders' retirement, a great division has taken place in the duties appertaining to this appointment. Mr. Robert Lyons, who was then Secretary to the Master of the Household, was appointed Inspector at Buckingham Palace; Mr. John Roberts (whose sister-in-law was the wet-nurse to the Princess Royal) was installed as Inspector at Windsor Castle; and Mr. Owen Gough (who was formerly servant to Sir Thomas Mash, late of the Lord Chamberlain's office) had the situation of Tapissier at Osborne House, with apartments in the contiguity of each of the royal residences assigned to them, and at salaries (with emoluments and perquisites) varying from 150*l.* to 350*l.* a year each.

Their duties are to superintend the care of the furniture generally, as well at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, as to make arrangements throughout the whole of the apartments for the reception of the Court and her

Majesty's visitors; and at Osborne House, to have the charge of the furniture, and to direct and manage its arrangement.

The Pavilion at Brighton having been dismantled, the appointment of a similar character at that palace has been abolished.

There is not now an Inspector at St. James's Palace; the duties of superintending the necessary preparations for Levees and Drawing-rooms being performed by persons in the Lord Chamberlain's office.

There is a Tapissier at Windsor Castle, to assist the Inspector.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS AT THE ROYAL PALACES.

THESE situations are all in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain. Upon vacancies taking place, those females who have held similar situations, either in his own establishment or in the establishment of some political friend, and who, of course, must be duly qualified to perform the duties, are generally selected. The duties, however, with the exception of those required to be performed by the Housekeepers at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and now at Osborne House, are very trifling.

There are Housekeepers at the following palaces and Royal residences:—St. James's Palace, two; one of the state apartments, and the other of the private apartments. There are, also, two similar appointments at Kensington Palace. There were two Housekeepers at Windsor Castle until the end of the year 1845, when Lady Mary Fox was induced to resign the lucrative situation of State Housekeeper, and, at the same time, her official residence at the Norman Tower. Her salary was 320*l.* a year, and her

emoluments, derived from the fees of visitors to the state apartments, averaged, in addition, from 1200*l.* to 1500*l.* per annum. The fees having been abolished since the 1st of January, 1846, and a compensation given to her ladyship, according to an arrangement made at the time, Lady Mary threw no obstacles in the way of the wishes of her Majesty, but consented to retire; and a few of the state apartments are now open to the public, gratuitously. Lady Mary Fox is one of the daughters of the late King, and is married to Major-General Fox, the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. The present Housekeeper of the private apartments at Windsor Castle, formerly filled the same situation in the establishment of Lord Uxbridge. The appointment becoming vacant in 1840, upon the death of Miss White, and the Earl of Uxbridge being then Lord Chamberlain, his lordship, in virtue of his patronage, gave the situation to its present occupant.

There are Housekeepers at Osborne House, Kew, Adelaide Lodge (Windsor), and Hampton Court.

The salaries of the Royal Housekeepers vary from 100*l.* to 300*l.* a year. They reside in the house, and dine at the Steward's table. During the absence of the Court from Buckingham Palace, or Windsor Castle, the Housekeepers of those palaces receive from 7*s.* to 8*s.* a day as board wages. These appointments are, therefore, very profitable ones, and much desired. They are generally held for life.

The Housekeepers' duty is to give the necessary instructions for the private apartments to be arranged for the reception of her Majesty and her Majesty's visitors, and to regulate all the other arrangements connected with the private rooms in the palaces.

The Housemaids (who are all appointed by the Lord Chamberlain) are entirely under the control of the respective Housekeepers. There are upwards of forty on

duty at Windsor Castle when the Court is staying there, and about the same number at Buckingham Palace when the Court is in town. They all live in the house. The mops, brooms, brushes, &c., they may require, are regularly "drawn" from the Housekeepers, and new ones supplied when the old ones are returned. Before the reductions took place, about four years since, their wages were 45*l.* a year. Now, the Housemaids, on entering the Royal establishment, receive only 12*l.* a year, which is gradually increased to 18*l.* a year; and this is the highest sum, under the new regulations, a Royal Housemaid can receive. These situations, therefore, are not so much sought after now as they were formerly. They are not "warranted servants," and are, consequently, not entitled to pensions.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Until the new regulation, for opening a few of the State Apartments gratuitously to the public, in January, 1846, came into operation, the several attendants in these rooms were paid by Lady Mary Fox, then State Housekeeper; her ladyship being entitled to the large amount of fees then exacted from the public. The number of attendants since that time has been reduced to two. Their duties are simply to go round the rooms to describe (?) the paintings, and other works of art, to the visitors, on the only three days in the week the State Apartments are now open to the public.

These and similar situations are generally given to the servants of the nobility who have influence with the Lord Chamberlain, in whose gift they are.

Their hours of attendance, during the three days of the week that the apartments are open, are from eleven to three in winter, and from eleven to four during the summer

months. The duties, therefore, are not laborious. The salaries are from 75*l.* to 80*l.* a year. The attendants are not permitted to receive fees from the public, on pain of dismissal. Mr. Sly, (one of the attendants,) whose wife was head nurse maid in the Royal nursery, has apartments at Windsor Castle. Neither, however, take their meals in the house.

THE NECESSARY WOMAN TO THE DRAWING-ROOM,
BALL-ROOM, &c.

The Necessary Woman is only required at St. James's Palace at Drawing-rooms, her duty being merely to attend upon the ladies in the ante-rooms. Her salary is small, but her perquisites, for services so rendered, make the situation one of some value. There are, also, women to attend the ball-room and guard-chamber, with trifling salaries.

These situations are in the Lord Chamberlain's gift.

CHAPTER XV.

THE POET-LAUREATE.

"THE title of Poet-Laureate," says Gibbon, (in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,") "which custom, rather than vanity, perpetuates in the English court, was first invented by the Cæsars of Germany. From Augustus to Louis, the Muse has been too often false and venal; but I much doubt," continues the Historian, "whether any age or court can produce a similar establishment of a stipendiary poet, who, in every reign, and at all events, is bound to furnish, twice a year, a measure of praise and verse, such as I believe may be sung in the chapel and in the presence of the Sovereign. I speak the more freely, as the best time for abolishing this ridiculous custom is

while the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet is a man of genius."

At the time this was written, George III. was King, and William Whitehead Poet-Laureate; who held the office for upwards of twenty-eight years.

Upon the death of Mr. Pye, (who succeeded Mr. Whar-ton in 1790) the office, which is one of great antiquity, dating back as long since as Henry VII., was offered to Sir Walter Scott, who declined to accept of it. When we state, however, that the salary of the Poet-Laureate is only 100*l.* a year, and that he is liable to be called upon, as in the case of the present holder of the office, to write an eulogistic Ode upon such an occasion as the late Installation at the University of Cambridge, it is not very surprising that the author of "Waverley" should not have coveted the appointment! It was then tendered to Dr. Southey, and accepted. Dr. Southey held the Laureateship up to the period of his death, when it was conferred upon Mr. Wordsworth by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl Delawarr, at the suggestion of her Majesty, on the 6th of April, 1843.

Formerly, the office of Historiographer Royal was annexed to that of Poet-Laureate. This, however, has not been the arrangement since the reign of George III.

Mr. William Wordsworth has been in the receipt of a pension (independently of his salary as Poet-Laureate) of 300*l.* a year, ever since 1841, granted from out of the 1200*l.* her Majesty has to dispose of in pensions annually. This was given, in the words of the grant, "in consideration of his distinguished literary attainments."

HER MAJESTY'S LIBRARIANS.

There are a Principal Librarian, and a Librarian in Ordinary and Keeper of the Prints and Drawings, attached to the Household; the latter office being held by Mr. J. H. Glover, (by whom the whole of the duties are

chiefly performed,) at a liberal salary. In the reign of George the Fourth, nearly all of the valuable books belonging to the Sovereign were presented to the British Museum; Mr. Glover, who was then Librarian to his Majesty, receiving an appointment (his services being then no longer required at the Palace) in that establishment. When William the Fourth came to the throne, he was anxious again to form a library, and to restore copies of as many of the rare and costly works, by purchase and otherwise, as could be procured. Mr. Glover was then re-instated in the situation he had before held in the Household, and had the task confided to him of forming a library for the King, which he executed with zeal and judgment.

Until recently, Mr. Glover, as Librarian in Ordinary, had apartments provided for him by the Crown. He takes breakfast and lunch with the grooms and equerries in waiting, and dines in the equerries' room. The Librarian is occasionally invited to dine at the Queen's table.

THE EXAMINER OF PLAYS.

The holder of this appointment, which is in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain, enjoys a salary of 400*l.* per annum, besides a fee upon every play, interlude, farce, or song licensed for representation upon the stage. The duty of the Examiner is to see that nothing in the plays &c. submitted to him, should go forth for representation having an immoral or disloyal tendency—anything which would be liable to contaminate the morals of play-goers, or have the effect of causing them to think disrespectfully of Church and State, is carefully struck out, so as to accomplish the end in view.

George Colman, the Younger, the author of "Broad Grins," and of other works of questionable morality, in the opinion of many "straight-laced people," was ap-

pointed to this situation upon its becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Larpent. Mr. Colman was succeeded by Mr. Charles Kemble, at (it is said) the desire of the Sovereign. Mr. Kemble shortly afterwards retired, when his son, Mr. John Mitchell Kemble, who is now the Examiner, was appointed.

THE SURVEYOR OF PICTURES, AND PRINCIPAL
PAINTER.

The holders of these two appointments (Mr. T. Uwins, R.A., and Sir George Hayter) are not in the enjoyment of large emoluments; the sum arranged, at the Queen's accession, for the combined salaries, being only 182*l.* per annum.

Sir George Hayter, who succeeded the late Sir David Wilkie, as "Principal Portrait Painter to her Majesty," is now styled "Principal Painter in Ordinary, and Painter of History and Portraits to the Queen." The salary of Sir Thomas Lawrence, as Principal Portrait Painter to George the Third and George the Fourth, was only 50*l.* a year. His position, however, at Court, and the immense patronage that position brought to him, ensured him commissions from all parts of the kingdom. The salary, therefore, was only nominal, while his "professional profits" were enormous. The same remarks will apply to Sir George Hayter, in reference to the effects of royal patronage.

When Benjamin West was surveyor of pictures to George the Third, his salary was 200*l.* per annum—more than both the salaries are now of the Surveyor of Pictures and Principal Painter to her Majesty. We believe that the salary of Mr. Uwins, as Surveyor of Pictures, is 132*l.* per annum, while that of the Principal Painter in Ordinary is the same as was paid to the late Sir Thomas Lawrence—viz., 50*l.* a year.

Although both these appointments are in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain, the Sovereign's wishes are always consulted, when vacancies take place, before they are filled up.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CHAPEL-ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S—HER MAJESTY'S CHAPLAINS AND PRIESTS IN ORDINARY—THE RESIDENT CHAPLAIN, ETC.

THE sum of 1236*l.* per annum, was that which was fixed upon, in 1837, to pay the salaries of the clerical establishment of the Sovereign, which consists of a Dean of the Chapel-Royal, St. James's; a Sub-Dean, a Chaplain at St. James's Palace, a Clerk of the Queen's closet, three Deputy-Clerks, besides forty-eight Chaplains in Ordinary, and ten Priests in Ordinary; and preachers and readers at the Chapel-Royal, Whitehall, Windsor, Hampton Court, and Kensington. A salary is not attached to all of these appointments; if it were, what, it may be asked, would 1236*l.* effect, when divided amongst so many? It would scarcely be more than sufficient to defray the expenses of providing and washing the surplices of this numerous staff of divines!

The Dean of the Chapel-Royal, who has been the Bishop of London for the time being, during several preceding reigns, is chosen by the Sovereign. His salary is 200*l.* per annum. The Dean nominates the Sub-Dean (salary, 91*l.* 5*s.* per annum) and the sixteen "Gentlemen of the Chapel."

Her Majesty's forty-eight Chaplains in Ordinary, who are appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, receive no payment for their spiritual services, which are confined to one

chaplain preaching once a-year in the Royal chapel, on Sundays. The appointment, however, is generally a stepping-stone to more valuable preferment in the church. Five of the ten Priests in Ordinary, who each receive 73*l.* per annum, are required to "wait monthly," to do duty.

Her Majesty's resident Chaplain in Ordinary, who constantly resides in the Palace of the Sovereign, is the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, who was appointed in 1843. Until that period, such an appointment was not known in the Royal Household. There had been a Confessor of the Household down to the year 1833, when this office, partaking of the character of Popery, from its title, was abolished. The salary was 36*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The last divine, who filled this office, was the Rev. Doctor Fly, who had held it for upwards of thirty years, until his death.

The sixteen Gentlemen of the Chapels-Royal, whose duty it is to assist in chanting the morning and afternoon Sunday services, have each a salary of 73*l.* per annum. Eight attend for four Sundays every other month. Their services are also required on Saint's days, during Lent, &c. From each of their salaries, four shillings in the pound, land tax, is deducted, which, with the income tax, reduces their annual stipends to about 56*l.* They are likewise required at coronations, and at royal christenings and funerals.

There are also the following officials connected with the Chapel-Royal :—Two Organists, two Composers, a Violist, a Sergeant and Yeoman of the Vestry, and a Groom of the Vestry. Their salaries are the same now, with some very slight modifications, as they were formerly, viz. :—Each of the Organists and Composers, 73*l.* ; Violist, 40*l.* ; Sergeant and Yeoman of the Vestry, 182*l.* 2*s.* ; and Groom of the Vestry, 51*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, subject to a deduction of four shillings in the pound, as land tax.

There is likewise a Master of the Boys of the Chapel-Royal, who was formerly paid 32*l.* per annum, for maintaining and teaching each of the ten choristers. He now receives 50*l.* a-year from the Lord Chamberlain's office, for the board and education of each boy. The Master is appointed by the Dean of the Chapel.

There were, formerly, a German, a French, and a Dutch Chapel, connected with the Household of the Sovereign; the Chaplains, Readers, Clerks, and Organists, being paid their salaries from out of the civil list. The only one now remaining is the German Chapel, in the Friery, the salaries of those who officiated being—to the Chaplains, 243*l.*; Reader, 62*l.*; Clerk, 60*l.*; and to the Porter, 60*l.* per annum. 16*l.* a year were also allowed for "necessaries."

There were also, formerly, attached to the Royal Household, twenty-four Preachers (twelve from Oxford and twelve from Cambridge) at the King's Chapel, Whitehall, appointed by the Bishop of London, at salaries of 30*l.* a-year each. There are now connected with the Chapel-Royal, Whitehall, in addition to the Dean and Sub-Dean, only two Preachers, (one from each university,) two morning Readers, and one afternoon Reader.

CHAPTER XVII.

HER MAJESTY'S MEDICAL STAFF.

IN the Medical department of the Household, there are a vast number of appointments. Salaries, however, are not attached to the whole of them; the sum of 2700*l.* a-year having been considered by the Select Committee on the Civil List, in 1837, sufficient to defray the expenses of "the Medical establishment for her Majesty and the Royal Household." This establishment consists of two Physicians

in Ordinary, five Physicians Extraordinary, two Physicians-accoucheurs, a Physician to the Household, two Serjeant-Surgeons, a Surgeon-accoucheur, a Surgeon to the Household, four Surgeons Extraordinary, two Apothecaries to the Person, three Apothecaries to the Household, two Apothecaries Extraordinary, two Surgeon-Dentists, a Dentist to the Household, an Aurist, an Oculist, and a Surgeon Chiropodist; besides two Apothecaries to her Majesty in the Isle of Wight!

The whole of these appointments, although in the Lord Chamberlain's gift, are left entirely in the hands of the Queen.

To her Majesty's Physicians, fees are paid when their professional services are required. The fee presented to Dr. Locock, her Majesty's First Physician-accoucheur, has been as large as 1000*l*. Contracts are entered into with the Apothecaries to the Household for attendance and medicines; Mr. Brown, who holds the appointment of Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, receiving the annual salary of 800*l*. For this sum, he has to attend all the members of the establishment, (but no portion of their families, only those who are actually in the service of the Queen,) and to provide them with medicine.

Those forming the Sovereign's Medical Staff, who were, in George the Third's reign, paid salaries, are as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Four Physicians in Ordinary, each . . .	300	0	0
One Physician to the Household . . .	200	0	0
Two Apothecaries to the Person . £320 —	160	0	0
One Apothecary to the Household . . .	160	0	0
Two Serjeant-Surgeons, each . . .	396	13	4
One Surgeon to the Household . . .	280	0	0

The remainder of those connected with the Medical establishment were paid by fees (as now) when they were required to be in attendance.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MASTER OF THE TENNIS COURT.

THIS office is still preserved as an appendage to the Royal establishment, without any duties to be performed by the holder of the appointment. We believe the same salary is paid now as in the reign of George the Fourth—viz., 132*l.* per annum. An ancestor of the present Master of the Tennis Court then filled the same office.

THE BARGEMASTER, AND KEEPER OF THE SWANS.

These two offices were united, and held by the same person, at the accession of her Majesty. In 1842, they were separated; both of the parties holding each of the appointments receiving salaries. We are not aware of the nature of the duties either of them is called upon to perform; but we perceive, in the estimate laid before the Select Committee on the Civil List, in 1837, the following item amongst the list of salaries recommended to be paid by the Lord Chamberlain:—"Bargemasters and Watermen, 400*l.*" There is no mention of the Keeper of the Swans.

The "watermen's badges and attendance of the Barge-master and Watermen at the House of Lords," &c. were charged, in 1846, at 113*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* This amount formed part of the civil contingencies, and was not defrayed from the Civil List of the Sovereign.

CHAPTER XIX.

HER MAJESTY'S BANDS OF MUSIC—THE STATE BAND—
THE SERJEANT TRUMPETER AND HOUSEHOLD TRUM-
PETERS—THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE BAND.

THERE are two Bands of Music attached to the House-
hold—the State Band, with a Serjeant Trumpeter and
eight Household Trumpeters; and her Majesty's Private
Band.

THE STATE BAND OF MUSIC

consists of a Master, a Conductor, and twenty-four
Members, besides a Serjeant Trumpeter and eight House-
hold Trumpeters. Their salaries amount to, in the aggre-
gate, 1916*l.* per annum. These situations, which were
formerly given to the Senior Members of the Queen's
Private Band, used to be in the gift of the Lord Cham-
berlain. As vacancies now arise, the Members of her
Majesty's Private Band (as will be seen under that head)
are appointed to fill them upon the nomination of the
Queen. Their services are only required upon great
state occasions, such as coronations, marriages, &c.; al-
though they are liable to be called upon duty at other
times at the will of the Sovereign. They receive certain
fees at coronations, and on other occasions of state cere-
monial. Splendid uniforms are provided for the Trum-
peters upon state occasions, when they are summoned to
attend with the State Band. It appears that only a por-
tion of their expenses are defrayed from out of the Queen's
Civil List, the House of Commons, in July, 1847, voting
the sum of 385*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for "triennial and other allow-
ances to the Serjeant Trumpeter, and to the Household
Trumpeters and Kettle-drummer, and for a new silver
trumpet, &c.,"—being a portion of the "expenses defrayed

by Officers of the Household, &c., not being part of the Civil List."

The salaries of the State Band, which are as follow, are paid by the Lord Chamberlain's Department:—

The Master of the Band	£200
The Conductor	100
The twenty-four Members, each . . .	40
The Serjeant Trumpeter	100
The Household Trumpeters, each . . .	40

There are also, in addition, certain fees, to which each member is entitled upon the occasions to which we have referred. These are all "warranted" appointments.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE BAND.

The salaries of her Majesty's Private Band being defrayed out of the Privy Purse, no provision having been made for paying their expenses from out of the other classes of the Civil List, very great reductions have taken place within the last three or four years. The salaries were not considered extravagant, even before the curtailment in them was effected; especially from the nature of the services required to be rendered, and the great professional skill and talent each member must necessarily possess before he can obtain his appointment. The former salaries were 130*l.* a year each; and supper, with a pint of wine, to each, at the conclusion of the evening performances before her Majesty and the Court. The salaries of all new members joining the band are now, only, from 80*l.* to 90*l.* per annum, with very trifling exceptions. The supper and wine have been entirely done away with, and a small sum, nightly, when they attend, is allowed instead. The old members, however, who were in the band previously to the reductions taking place, continue to be paid their salaries according to the former scale.

As vacancies occur, from deaths, in the State Band, (the full complement of twenty-four members being still kept up,) the appointments are given, by her Majesty, to the members of her Private Band. No advantages, however, (with the exception of their being "warranted," and, therefore, cannot be dismissed but for "misbehaviour,") accrue from their being draughted to the State Band; for, although they still continue to hold their situations in the Private Band, and perform all the duties required, the salary of 40*l.* a year, as a member of the State Band, is deducted from their salary as a member of the Queen's Private Band, and they are, therefore, just in the same position, with reference to the amount of their annual stipend, as before. The 40*l.* a year, however, to each member thus transferred to the State Band, is saved from her Majesty's Privy Purse.

The Private Band consists of twenty-five members, exclusive of the Master, whose salary is 200*l.* a year, besides perquisites. Candidates for these situations are recommended by the Master to her Majesty, who appoints.

They are each supplied, annually, with a dress suit, consisting of a blue coat, with the household gilt buttons, white waistcoat, black breeches, two pairs of silk-stockings, and an opera hat.

These are not "warranted" appointments.

Part III.

THE LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER I.

THE LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

THIS appointment, like that of the Lord Chamberlain, is considered of great political importance, and it is always given to a nobleman whose political feelings are in accordance with those of the Minister for the time being. The late Earl of Errol, who was Lord Steward in 1839, retired in September, 1841, upon the Melbourne Cabinet being ousted by Sir Robert Peel, by whom the appointment was given to the Earl of Liverpool. His Lordship held the office until the Whigs again returned to power, in July, 1846, when he was succeeded by Earl Fortescue, a supporter of the Russell Administration. The power and authority vested in this great officer of state, (who has no formal grant of his office, receiving his charge from the Sovereign in person, by the delivery of a white wand,) may be thus briefly stated :—"The estate of the Queen's Household is entirely committed to the Lord Steward, to be ruled and governed according to his discretion. All his commands in Court are to be obeyed. His authority reaches over all the officers and servants of the Queen's House, excepting those of the Queen's Chamber, Stable, and Chapel. He has authority to hold courts for administering justice, and settling disputes, between the domestic servants of the Queen."

The salary of the Lord Steward, as fixed upon at her

Majesty's accession, is 2000*l.* per annum. At that period considerable revision took place in the salaries of many of the principal offices in the Queen's establishment. The salary, in the reign of George III., was only 1460*l.*; this amount was afterwards augmented, up to 1831, to 2436*l.* 10*s.* In that year the Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended in their report that the salary should be reduced to 2000*l.* per annum; the same amount being also recommended, by the Select Committee of 1837, to be continued to be paid during her Majesty's reign.

The office of Lord Steward, although one of great trust and responsibility, affording to its holder considerable patronage in the appointment of many of the inferior officers, clerks, and domestic servants, now but seldom requires his attendance at Court, except upon State occasions; the details of the department being chiefly left to the control and supervision of the Master of the Household, who constantly resides under the roof of the Sovereign.

CHAPTER II.

THE TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

THIS is also a political appointment, the same as that of the Lord Steward, as will be thus seen:—The Earl of Surrey, (now Duke of Norfolk,) who held the office in 1837, was displaced in order to make room for the Right Hon. George Stevens Byng, in June, 1841. On the 3rd of September, in that year, the Whigs retired from office, and on the 9th of the same month Earl Jermyn was appointed, the Right Hon. Mr. Byng resigning. When the Whigs again came into power, in July, 1846, Earl Jermyn vacated, and Lord Robert Grosvenor, on the 4th of the

following month, became Treasurer of the Household. Lord Arthur Marcus Hill was appointed to the office, on the resignation of Lord Robert Grosvenor, July 24th, 1847.

His power is nearly equal to that of the Lord Steward, during the absence from Court of that functionary. His presence, however, is now but seldom required, except upon State ceremonials.

His salary, during several preceding reigns, was 1200*l.* It is now 904*l.* per annum.

CHAPTER III.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

THIS is likewise another appointment in the patronage of the Premier for the time being, and, therefore, of a political character. The Comptroller, upon her Majesty's accession, was the Right Hon. Mr. Byng. That gentleman vacated the office in June, 1841, being appointed Treasurer of the Household by the Melbourne government, and was succeeded by Lord Arthur Marcus Hill. Lord Arthur Hill, at that period, only held the office for three months, Sir Robert Peel assuming the Premiership in the September following, and appointing the Right Hon. George Dawson Damer as Comptroller of the Household. Lord Arthur Hill was re-appointed by the Whigs within five days after Lord John Russell became First Lord of the Treasury, in July, 1846, and held the office till July 24, 1847, when he was appointed Treasurer to the Household in the room of Lord R. Grosvenor, resigned.

His official duties are, simply, to examine and check the accounts connected with the expenses of the Household in

the department of the Lord Steward. His salary was formerly 1200*l.* It is now 904*l.* per annum ; it having been assimilated to that of the Treasurer at the time his was reduced from 1200*l.* to the present amount.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE Master of the Household, at the accession of her Majesty, was Sir Frederick Watson, who had held the office since 1827. In 1838, Sir Frederick retired, and the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray was appointed upon the recommendation of the late Duke of Sussex ; Mr. Murray's aunt, the late Lady Augusta Murray, having been married to her Majesty's uncle in 1793. Mr. Murray held the office, during successive administrations, until April, 1845. It is, therefore, not generally considered to be a political appointment. During the latter period of Mr. Murray's tenure of office, considerable differences of opinion prevailed, amongst some of the members of the establishment, on the subject of various retrenchments in connexion with the household expenses which were under his control. The interferences which Mr. Murray met with, commencing in January, 1844, on the part of officials not in any way connected with his department, induced him to tender his resignation, about that period, to Lord Liverpool, then the Lord Steward. Mr. Murray, however, at his lordship's request, consented to continue to perform the duties of his office, which he did up to April 4, 1845, when Colonel, now Major-General, Bowles, who, previously to that period, had been Comptroller of the Household of the Viceroy of Ireland, was appointed Master of her Majesty's Household—Mr. Murray resign-

ing. It is stated that Colonel Bowles was recommended to her Majesty by the Duke of Wellington.

Some notion may be formed of the interferences to which we refer, and which beset Mr. Murray at every turn, from the following extracts we make from the *Globe* newspaper of June 25, 1844, which that paper obtained "from sources of information peculiarly its own, both at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace :"—

"Mr. Norton," says the *Globe*, "on his instalment as Deputy Comptroller of the Royal Household, engaged in the work of reformation, careless of the approval of the Lord Steward or the Lord Chamberlain." A very pretty state of things, truly, in a Royal Palace! A Clerk of the Kitchen thus setting at defiance two of the great officers of state!

The article from the *Globe*, which is long, and written throughout in the same strain, thus proceeds :—"Mr. Norton having now nearly completed his reforms in the Lord Steward's and Lord Chamberlain's departments, has commenced investigating, with a view to remove the abuses and curtail the expenses, the Master of the Horse's department."

Thus, the third great officer of state came in for an equal share of espionage, in his department, by the Clerk of the Kitchen! It was the cause of the most astounding surprise, at the time, that three such noblemen as Lords Delawarr, Liverpool, and Jersey, should have quietly submitted to have had their high functions thus interfered with. But so it was. Mr. Murray, however, could not brook the insults which he received, and hence his retirement from the Royal Household in the following year. He was appointed Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Naples shortly afterwards.

There was formerly a Cofferer of the Royal Household. That office, however, having been abolished in 1782, the Master of the Household has since taken his rank next

after the Comptroller. In addition to the surveying of the accounts of the Household in the Lord Steward's department, he has full control over the whole of the domestic establishment of her Majesty; all complaints being made to him of misbehaviour, or of any neglect in the performance of the duties of those over whom he is placed in authority. In fact, he has the general government and direction of the whole of the servants, paying their wages, &c.

The salary of the Master of the Household was formerly only 500*l.* a-year. It has been very considerably increased; the amount, which was fixed upon at the Queen's accession, being now 1158*l.* per annum.

Shortly after the appointment of Mr. Murray, in 1838, the office of Secretary to the Master of the Household was created. This caused a very considerable diminution of the labours of the Master. Mr. Robert Lyons, who was the first Secretary, held that office until he was appointed Inspector at Buckingham Palace, in 1846. He was then succeeded by Mr. W. F. Jennings. The situation is worth about 300*l.* per annum, including the salary, board-wages, and lodging-money. The appointment is in the patronage of the Lord Steward.

The Master of the Household dines at the Queen's table.

CHAPTER V.

THE BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.

THIS Board, consisting of the Lord Steward, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Master of the Household, has the power of hearing and determining offences committed within the verge of the palace. There is also a Secretary to the Board, three Clerks, Secretary to the Garden Accounts,

Office Keeper, Messenger, Necessary Woman, and a Messenger to the Lord Steward. Although the whole of these appointments, upon vacancies taking place, are in the patronage of the Lord Steward, the recommendations of the Treasurer, Comptroller, and Master of the Household have great weight; and unless the offices have been promised by his lordship beforehand, they are generally attended to. The whole of the accounts of the expenditure for the Household, in the Lord Steward's department, are kept by the clerks in this office. There is also a Pay Office connected with this department, for the liquidation of the claims of tradesmen and others, in which there are a Paymaster, (whose salary at one time was 500*l.* a-year,) Deputy and Assistant, and a Necessary Woman. These situations are also in the patronage of the Lord Steward when vacancies occur.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CLERK OF THE KITCHEN'S OFFICE.

IN this office there are a "Clerk Comptroller of the Kitchen," First, Second, Third, and Fourth Clerks, a Messenger, and a Necessary Woman. The present Clerk of the Kitchen, who was formerly a footman in the service of Lord Uxbridge, had the situation given to him by his lordship (just before the Queen's marriage) when he was Lord Steward; Mr. Feltham, who then held the appointment, having been induced to retire upon a pension. Mr. Feltham's salary was 500*l.* a-year. Mr. Norton, who now holds the office, had his salary raised to 700*l.* a-year shortly after he obtained it. At the time the reductions in the Royal expenditure were taking place, in 1844, Mr. Norton was actively engaged in carrying them into

effect; calling in the accounts from the tradesmen in the Lord Chamberlain's department, as well as appearing to be acting agreeably to the commands of her Majesty in taking steps, unknown to the three great officers of state, to effect extensive savings in the three principal departments of the Household.

The Clerk of the Kitchen, who is considered to be the "working man" for the Master of the Household, has great power over the members of the establishment. He has the power of interfering with the pages, footmen, &c., in the house, and of correcting them, if he see necessary, and of reporting them to the head of the departments they are in, respectively, for misconduct or inattention to their duties. He always attends during her Majesty's dinner, walking around the room to see that the other servants do their bidding. He also carves for her Majesty when required, gives orders for the removal of the first course, and superintends the arrangement of the second on the Royal table; and, in fact, makes himself "generally useful" during that period. Either the First or Second Clerk in the Kitchen department is always likewise present, (and, at large parties, frequently both,) by whom the joints on the side-tables are carved for the company.

The four Clerks in this office, whose salaries are from 70*l.* to 250*l.* per annum, keep all the accounts; check the weights and measures of all provisions sent in from tradesmen for the consumption of the Household; issue orders to tradesmen for the supply of such articles as may be required, &c.

The Clerk of the Kitchen takes the head of the table in the Steward's room; in his absence, the senior clerk, present, presides.

The wages of the Messenger are about 70*l.* a year.

The appointments are all in the gift of the Lord Steward.

The son of Prince Albert's Serjeant Footman has recently been appointed Messenger, through the influence of his Royal Highness.

Those persons who dine in the Steward's room (at two o'clock) are, the Clerk Comptroller of the Kitchen, the four Clerks, the Housekeeper of the Private Apartments, her Majesty's Dressers, Ladies' Maids, Pages, Queen's Messengers, Valets of Visitors to her Majesty, &c. The valets of the Lords in Waiting, and the other gentlemen of the Household, used to dine in the Steward's room. They now dine in the Servants' hall, in consequence of a new regulation made by the Clerk of the Kitchen about four years ago. The valet of the Hon. Mr. Murray, the late Master of the Household, was the first who was sent from the Steward's room to the Servants' hall to dine. At that period, Mr. Murray considered his duties had been unwarrantably interfered with, and complained to the Lord Steward. Shortly afterwards the new regulation came into operation.

It may be interesting to refer to the salaries paid to persons in the Kitchen Department within the last forty years. They were as follow :—Clerk Comptroller, 300*l.* ; 1st Clerk, 250*l.* ; 1st Under Clerk, 150*l.* ; 2nd Under Clerk, 150*l.* ; 3rd Under Clerk, 75*l.* ; youngest Clerk, 65*l.* ; 1st Master Cook, 237*l.* ; 2nd Master Cook, 217*l.* ; Yeoman of the Mouth, 138*l.* ; Yeoman of the Kitchen, 130*l.* ; four Grooms, 100*l.* each ; four Children, 90*l.* each ; two Master Scourers, each, 80*l.* ; six Assistant Scourers, each, 30*l.* ; and six Turn-Broches, two Doorkeepers, and two Soil-Carriers, each, 25*l.* per annum.

The Clerk Comptroller now receives more than double the salary that was paid at that time ; a period when the greatest liberality prevailed with reference to the salaries of all persons holding situations in the Royal Household.

HER MAJESTY'S KITCHEN.

The staff of her Majesty's Kitchen includes a Chief Cook; three Master Cooks; two Yeomen of the Kitchen; two Roasting Cooks; and four Apprentices. There are also two Larderers and Storers; a Storekeeper; two Green Officemen; three Kitchen Maids; and two men to superintend the steam apparatus.

The salary of the Chief Cook is about 700*l.* a year; that of the Master Cook about a moiety of that sum. The Chief and Master Cooks have the privilege of taking apprentices, of whom there are now four; the premium which is received from each, (averaging from 150*l.* to 200*l.*,) being divided, as "per arrangement," between them. The salaries and wages of the other persons in the kitchen vary from 10*s.* per week, to 175*l.* a year.

A lad, who is apprenticed to one of the Queen's Cooks, has the chance, if he conduct himself properly, of obtaining a situation in the kitchen, on the expiration of his term. The first step is frequently, in the event of a vacancy, or of one being created, the situation of Larderer; and sometimes, if he have friends and influence, he obtains the situation of a Clerk in the Clerk Comptroller's Office.

The chiefs of the kitchen dine by themselves, at two o'clock, the chair being taken by her Majesty's Chief Cook; or, in his absence, by the Senior Master Cook. The apprentices dine with the Scourers, the Kitchen-Maids, &c.

**THE CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, AND BAKE-HOUSE
DEPARTMENTS.**

In the Confectionary Department there are a First and Second Yeoman Confectioner, and three female assistants. The First Yeoman Confectioner, who is required to possess abilities of the highest order, from the making of a sugar-plum to the manufacture of a wedding-cake, with all its

elaborate ornaments and devices, is paid a liberal salary—upwards of 300*l.* per annum. He has the privilege of taking one apprentice, with a premium. The salary of the Second Yeoman is about 250*l.* a year. They both have apartments provided for them in the house, and dine in the Steward's room. Their travelling expenses are paid when the Court removes from one palace to another. The Assistants live in the house, and dine in the second room in the kitchen department. The Errand Man, whose salary is 80*l.* a year, lives in the house, when the Court is at Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle, and takes his meals with the Assistants.

The salary of the Chief Pastry Cook is about 250*l.* a year. A bed-room is provided for him in the house, and he dines at the Steward's table. When required to proceed with the Court, his travelling expenses are defrayed. He has one male, and two female assistants, who live in the house; dining at the second table in the Master Cook's department.

The duty of the Baker and his assistant, is to bake the breakfast bread, rolls, fancy cakes, &c. Their wages are from 50*l.* to 65*l.* a year.

All these situations are in the gift of the Lord Steward. The Master of the Household, however, generally selects and recommends, and the Lord Steward appoints.

CHAPTER VII.

THE WINE AND BEER CELLARS.

THE "Gentleman of the Wine Cellar," to whom is confided the selection and purchase of all the wines for her Majesty's table, and for the use of the Royal Household, is necessarily required to be an excellent and experienced judge of all descriptions of foreign wines, and also to pos-

sess an intimate knowledge of the best markets where they are to be obtained. The present head of this department is Mr. Christie, a gentleman who has held the office ever since the reign of George IV. An attempt (which signally failed) was made about five years since, to injure this gentleman's character, by bringing a charge against him of buying wines at one price, and charging them at a higher sum to the Lord Steward. It was stated that the object of thus attempting to vilify the character of Mr. Christie, was to induce him to retire, (if not to be dismissed,) in order that the appointment of Gentleman of the Wine Cellar might be incorporated with that of Clerk of the Kitchen. A full investigation of the whole affair took place before the Board of Green Cloth, when the charge was proved to be utterly without foundation; and to the surprise of all who were aware of the circumstances, the person who brought the false accusation against Mr. Christie was still permitted to continue to hold his situation in the Royal Household! The following is a copy of the letter (exonerating Mr. Christie from the fabricated charge of dishonesty) which was written to him by Sir Thomas Marrable, the Secretary to the Board of Green Cloth:—

“ Board of Green Cloth,

“ St. James's Palace, 22nd March, 1843.

“ SIR,—The Lord Steward [Lord Liverpool] has directed me to acquaint you that he has caused the most searching investigation to be made into certain charges, recently brought against you, of the utmost importance to your integrity of character; and that his lordship is thoroughly satisfied with the result, in which nothing appears but a zealous and faithful performance of your duties.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

“ THOMAS MARRABLE.

“ To James Christie, Esq.,
Gentleman of her Majesty's Wine Cellars.”

There are two Yeomen of the Wine and Beer Cellars, and also a Groom.

The duties of the Gentleman of the Wine Cellar, independently of selecting and purchasing the wines for the Royal establishment, used to be, during the reigns of the last two Sovereigns, and the early part of the reign of her Majesty, to attend at the sideboard in the dining-room, during dinner, to answer any questions regarding the wines on the Royal table, which might be asked of him. This portion of his duty is now dispensed with. He has to superintend the decanting and sending up the wines, required for her Majesty, from the cellars, besides undertaking the whole of the supervision of his department.

The duty of the Yeomen is to attend in the room, during her Majesty's dinner, and, if required, when any Royal visitors take luncheon with her Majesty, to be in attendance at that time also.

The Groom attends outside of the dining-room, to keep up the required supply of wine from the cellars.

The Yeomen dine at the Steward's table, and the Groom in the Servants' hall.

The salaries are about as follow :—

Gentleman of the Wine and Beer Cellars, £500

Yeomen, (each) 150

Groom 80

The appointments are in the gift of the Lord Steward.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE TABLE DECKERS.

THE duty of the Table Deckers is to superintend the arrangement of her Majesty's table; placing everything in perfect order previously to the dinner being served. The assistant Table Decker lays the cloth for the Queen's

luncheon, and arranges the table. At the Queen's breakfast, this duty is performed by the footmen. They have also to wash all the decanters, glasses, &c., used at the Queen's table; have the charge of the pickles, bread, &c.; draw napkins and table-cloths for breakfasts, lunches, and dinners, from the Ewry, &c.

There are three Table Deckers, with an Assistant, and a Wax-Fitter. Sleeping rooms are provided for them in the house. The First and Second Table Deckers dine in the Steward's room; the Third, the Assistant, and the Wax-fitter, take their meals in the Servants' hall. Their travelling expenses are defrayed, when their services are required, upon the removal of the Court.

Their salaries will average as follow:—First Table Decker, 200*l.*; Second, 150*l.*; Third, 90*l.*; Assistant, 52*l.*; Wax-fitter, 52*l.* a year.

These situations are in the gift of the Lord Steward, and are generally filled by persons who have been in the service of noblemen and others, by whom they are recommended; generally by the political supporters of the Government at the time.

The offices of Table Decker to the Maids of Honour and the Bedchamber Women, and Table Decker to the Chaplains, each receiving an annual salary of 50*l.*, besides lodging money and board wages, have now been abolished for several years.

THE EWRY.

In the Ewry, there are a Yeoman and a First and Second Female Assistant, who have the charge of all linen belonging to the Lord Steward's Department. Every table-cloth, napkin, duster, &c., which is "drawn out," for the use of the Household, is booked; so that a check is thus kept upon all linen sent out, until it is returned to be forwarded to the laundry.

The persons filling these offices (considered of but, comparatively, trifling importance, the salaries being small) are generally selected from those filling more subordinate situations in the Household. They are in the gift of the Lord Steward. The present Yeoman is an old servant of the late Duke of Argyll, who first gave him a situation in the glass-room, and thence he was promoted to the Ewry.

The Yeoman and Assistants live in the house, and dine in the Servants' hall.

CHAPTER IX.

THE GOLD AND SILVER PANTRIES.

THE three Yeomen of the Pantry have the care of the whole of the Queen's Plate, estimated (with the celebrated Huma and Lion's head, captured from Tippoo Saib, the magnificent vases and snuff-boxes presented at various times to former sovereigns, and other rare and costly articles) to be worth nearly 2,000,000*l.* sterling. They are required to possess a correct knowledge of the mode of cleaning, and keeping in perfect order, every description of plate. The first Yeoman has the advantage of the fees, which are given by those persons who obtain the privilege of inspecting the plate belonging to the Sovereign. There are seven Assistants and a Groom belonging to the Gold and Silver Pantries.

The Lord Steward appoints to these situations.

As vacancies occur, the Assistants (provided they are competent to undertake the duties) are promoted to the situations of Yeomen.

The salaries of the three Yeomen will average as follow :
—First Yeoman, 160*l.* ; second, 150*l.* ; and the third, 120*l.*

a year. They have all, in addition, board-wages and lodging-money. When, however, the Court is at Windsor Castle, the first and second Yeoman have all their meals in the Steward's room. The seven Assistants, whose salaries are about a guinea a week, each, take their meals in the Servants' hall. Their duties are to wash and clean the plate after it has been used. The duty of the three Yeomen is to keep a register of all articles sent out from the Pantry for use, and to check them on being returned; as well as to superintend the cleaning of the more rare and elaborately executed articles which are used for the royal table.

CHAPTER X.

THE STEWARD'S ROOM.

THIS department consists of a yeoman, at a salary of about 100*l.* and five assistants, at about 60*l.* a year each. They have the charge of all the plate and linen required for the Steward's room, and draw the wine for the Steward's table, under the control of the Clerk of the Kitchen. Their duties are also to lay the table for all meals, to wash all glasses, decanters, &c. Their services are entirely confined to the Steward's room. In the event of a vacancy, the senior Assistant is frequently promoted to the situation of Yeoman.

The Clerk of the Kitchen generally recommends to these appointments, which are in the gift of the Lord Steward.

They have all their meals in the house; dining, in a room set apart for them, after the dinner in the Steward's room is over.

THE SERVANTS' HALL.

The Usher of the Hall's salary is about 90*l.* a year; and the salaries of his two assistants, one guinea a week each.

The Usher's duty is to keep a correct return of the number of persons dining daily in the hall, to be furnished to the Clerk of the Kitchen. The Assistants prepare the tables for the servants' meals, clean knives, wash the horns, &c., used in this department. Sleeping apartments are provided for them in the house. When not required to be on duty, they are allowed board-wages; but not upon so liberal a scale as formerly, and since the late reductions in the expenditure of the Lord Steward's department.

The Lord Steward appoints the Usher of the Hall. The Assistants are generally appointed by the Clerk of the Kitchen.

CHAPTER XI.

THE STATE PORTERS.

THERE are, in addition to a Sergeant Porter, five Yeomen Porters, and four Under Porters. Their services are only required upon state occasions, levees, drawing-rooms, the holding of privy councils, &c. The duties of the Yeomen Porters are then to attend in the passages, and on the staircases, leading to the State Apartments. The Under Porters are stationed outside the Palace, to call the carriages of the visitors, and others, on their leaving the Royal residence. We believe the salaries are the same now as they were upwards of fifty years ago, viz.—Sergeant Porter, 150*l.*; Yeomen Porters, 60*l.* each; and Under Porters, (then Groom Porters,) 50*l.* each, per annum.

They have neither apartments nor table provided for them in the Palace.

The whole of these appointments are in the Lord Steward's patronage.

THE GENTLEMEN PORTERS.

Under this head are included a First Gentleman Porter, a First and Second Yeoman Porter, three Groom Porters, and a First Assistant Porter. Their periods of attendance at the Palace, where the Court resides, are one week on, and one week off, duty. When on duty they have sleeping apartments provided for them, and they dine in the Steward's room. During the periods they are off duty, they receive four shillings a day as lodging money, and three shillings a day as board wages. Their salaries range from 150*l.* to 190*l.* a year. Their hours of attendance are from eight in the morning until nine o'clock at night. It used to be the rule for the Senior Footman to be promoted to the situation of one of the Groom Porters, when a vacancy occurred; a custom, however, which has now, for some years, been broken in upon.

The Lord Steward appoints to all these situations.

CHAPTER XII.

THE NIGHT PORTERS.

THE salaries of the five Night Porters are one guinea per week each. Their duties are to attend at the Palace, (some at the entrances, and others in the interior,) to see that nothing is conveyed away from the Royal residence, and that everything is quiet within the walls. Their hours of attendance are from nine o'clock at night until eight o'clock the next morning. When they go on duty they have given to them a liberal supply of victuals, which they are allowed to carry away in the morning to their own homes. They are frequently promoted, for strict attendance to their duties and good conduct, generally, to

more lucrative situations. The present Sergeant Footman to Prince Albert, obtained his promotion, from Night Porter, through the influence of his Royal Highness.

The Night Porters are appointed by the Lord Steward.

THE NIGHT WATCHMEN.

The hours of attendance of the four Watchmen are the same as those of the Night Porters—from nine at night, until eight o'clock the next morning. Their salaries are likewise one guinea per week each. They are stationed in the Grand Hall, and at other of the principal entrances of the Palace.

These appointments are in the gift of the Lord Steward ; but, from the inferior nature of them, and the small amount of salary, the vacancies which may occur are generally left to be filled up by the Master of the Household, or the Clerk of the Kitchen.

THE LAMPLIGHTERS.

The First and Second Lamplighters, and the seven Assistants, have to attend, exclusively, to the lamps in the Royal residences. Since the introduction of gas in most of the passages and entrances of the Palaces, their labours have been much curtailed ; the number of oil lamps having been reduced nearly one-half. The First Lamplighter's salary is about 100*l.* a year, besides an allowance for board-wages and lodging-money. The others live in the house, and dine in the Servants' Hall.

The Lord Steward appoints to these situations, but, as in the cases of the situations in the Coal-yard, the Master of the Household recommends.

THE COAL-YARD.

There are two principal Coal Porters, (one stationed at Buckingham Palace, and the other at Windsor Castle,)

besides ten Assistant Porters. The duty of the two Principal Porters is to see to the correct delivery of all coals sent in, by the merchants, to the Royal cellars, to take accounts of the stock in hand, &c. The Assistant Porters have to keep up a supply of coals, from the cellars, for all the rooms in the Royal residence. They have, also, to sweep out all the passages, and, in a similar manner, to make themselves "generally useful" throughout the Household. Amongst their other various duties, they have to attend to the loading and unloading of all carriages belonging to the Queen, or her Majesty's visitors, upon arriving at the Palace, and to carry the luggage to where required. The Porters, some of whom sleep in the house, dine in the Servants' hall.

The appointments are made by the Lord Steward, agreeably to the recommendations of the Master of the Household and the Clerk of the Kitchen.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE HEREDITARY GRAND ALMONER.

THIS honorary office, without salary, is held by the Marquis of Exeter, in virtue of his possessing the Barony of Bedford. It is one of great antiquity, having been instituted in the reign of Richard the First. At a Coronation, he distributes alms to the poor, which are collected in a dish of silver; and formerly all the blue cloth, leading from the throne in Westminster Hall to the entrance of the Abbey, was also given away by him to "the poor and distressed." The silver dish, and a linen napkin, he claims as his "fee of office." In former times, the Hereditary Grand Almoner claimed "a tun of good wine," as part of his "Coronation fee." Although the claim is still made, it is not now allowed.

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THE LORD HIGH ALMONER.

The Bishop of Oxford, the Preceptor to the Prince of Wales, was appointed "her Majesty's High Almoner, in the room of Dr. Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York, deceased," in November, 1847. The Archbishop of York, for the time being, filled the office, up to last year, for a period of more than a century. The duty of the High Almoner is to superintend the distribution of the Royal alms on Maundy Thursday, and upon other similar charitable occasions. There is no salary to the appointment.

THE SUB-ALMONER.

This appointment, with an annual salary of 97*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, is in the gift of the Lord High Almoner. His duties are simply to assist the High Almoner in the distribution of her Majesty's benevolences to the poor on Maundy Thursday, and twice a year at the Office in Scotland-yard.

THE SECRETARY TO THE LORD HIGH ALMONER,
AND YEOMAN.

These two offices are now united, and filled by the same person. The salary of the Secretary is, we believe, upwards of 300*l.*, and that of the Yeoman, as formerly, 50*l.* a year.

The staff of this department used to consist, in addition to the High and Sub-Almoner and the Yeoman, (the office of Secretary being, comparatively, of modern date,) of a Serjeant Porter, at 120*l.*; four Yeomen Porters, each, at 60*l.*; one Groom, at 40*l.*; and three Grooms, each, at 50*l.* per annum.

The Secretary's duty is to be present at the distribution of the Royal alms.

THE COURT OF THE MARSHALSEA OF THE QUEEN'S
HOUSE.

The expenses of this Court and Prison, including the salaries of the Knight-Marshal, the Steward and Clerk of the Court, and the eight Marshalmen, amount, upon the average, annually, to upwards of 1900*l.*, agreeably to the estimate made in 1837. The Knight-Marshal used to receive 500*l.*; each of the Marshalmen, 20*l.*; and the Clerk of the Court, 30*l.* a year. The Lord Steward is the Judge of the Court. His jurisdiction extends to all places within twelve miles of Whitehall. This Court was instituted in the reign of Henry VIII., "to administer justice between the King's domestic servants, that they might not be drawn into other courts, and thereby the King lose their service."

The duties of the Marshalmen (whose situations, now, are worth above 100*l.* a year) are to attend at the entrances of the House of Lords, when the House is sitting, and also at all Levees, Drawing-rooms, &c., at St. James's Palace.

These appointments are in the gift of the Lord Steward.

Part IV.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER I.

THE MASTER OF THE HORSE.

THIS is a political appointment, which invariably changes hands upon the accession of a new administration. The Earl of Albemarle, who was Master of the Horse at the death of William IV., retired, with the Whigs, in Sept. 1841. The Earl of Jersey was then appointed by Sir Robert Peel. In July, 1846, the new Russell cabinet having been formed, upon the Conservatives going out of office, the Duke of Norfolk then became Master of the Horse—the Earl of Jersey, as a matter of course, *resigning*. It was stated that the office, at that time, “went a begging,” it having been tendered to several noble lords, the political friends of Lord John Russell, and respectfully declined. The Duke of Norfolk, however, who, at last, gave his consent, was eventually installed. This is the first time that a nobleman, holding the high office of Hereditary Earl Marshal, (which gives him the precedence of all of his own rank,) ever accepted the appointment of Master of the Horse. Some very curious speculations were hazarded on the subject, which it is not necessary further to allude to in this place.

The first Master of the Horse was appointed in the reign of Henry VIII. He has the whole and sole charge of all her Majesty's stables and horses, and power and control over her Majesty's Equerries and Pages (of

Honour); and also Footmen, Grooms, and Farriers of the Royal Household; Smiths, Saddlers, and all other tradesmen employed in the Sovereign's stables. He has also the privilege of applying to his own use one Coachman, four Footmen (*see* "Footmen"), and six Grooms, in the Queen's pay, wearing her Majesty's livery; and of having emblazoned on his carriages the Royal arms. In all State cavalcades he rides in the carriage next behind the Sovereign.

The amount of the salary of this appointment has greatly varied within the last sixty or seventy years. When the Duke of Montagu was Master of the Horse, in 1780, it was 1266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and this salary was continued up to the Regency. In the reign of George IV. it was increased to 3350*l.* per annum. The Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1831, recommended that amount should be reduced to 2500*l.*; then 500*l.* a year more than the Committee recommended should be paid to the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, whose duties, if efficiently performed, are far more arduous than those of the other great officer of state. The Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1837, having also recommended that a like sum should be paid as the future salary, that amount is still the official remuneration of this officer of her Majesty's Household.

The annual amount of salaries, to be paid to persons holding appointments in this department of the Household, are not to exceed, according to the estimate laid before the Committee of the House of Commons (1837), 27,650*l.*

The privilege of having the use of a Coachman, four Footmen, and half-a-dozen Grooms belonging to the Sovereign, and paid for out of the Civil List, has always been enjoyed, and never waived, by a Master of the Horse. When the Duke of Montagu held the appointment, he rather exceeded the prescribed number. He

had four Footmen, whose salaries were 53*l.* per annum each ; one Coachman at 65*l.* ; one Stable-helper at 30*l.* ; and six Grooms at 60*l.* a year each ; thus saving in wages, to his servants, no less than between 600*l.* and 700*l.* a year ! The Marquis of Hertford had, in 1805, when Master of the Horse, in addition to all these, a Postilion as well !

The patronage of the Master of the Horse, although pretty considerable, is not of so valuable a nature as that enjoyed by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward.

CHAPTER II.

HER MAJESTY'S EQUERRIES.

THE same number of Equerries were determined upon, at her Majesty's accession, as were attached to the Households of the three former Sovereigns. The salaries, however, have been more than doubled since the reign of George the Third.

Her Majesty has a Chief Equerry and Clerk-Marshal, (both offices having been united since about 1800,) and four Equerries in Ordinary. The salary of Chief Equerry and Clerk-Marshal was formerly 500*l.* It is now, in conformity with the estimate laid before the Select Committee, of 1837, 1000*l.* per annum. The four Equerries in Ordinary now receive 750*l.* a year each ; their salaries having been raised from 300*l.* per annum to that liberal amount. One Equerry (the Clerk-Marshal taking his turn with the other four) is always required to be in waiting upon her Majesty. He remains in attendance for twenty-eight days, and is then relieved by the next Equerry in rotation. His duty is to communicate her Majesty's commands to the Clerk of the Stables, relative

to the horses and carriages which may be required for the Queen's airings, journeys, &c., and to be always in attendance on her Majesty upon such occasions.

The appointment of Chief Equerry and Clerk-Marshal is a political one ; the person holding the office invariably "going out" and "coming in" with his political friends. It had been usual for the four Equerries in Ordinary to resign, upon their political friends retiring from office, and being succeeded by their opponents. The Conservatives have always acted according to this rule ; Colonel Arbuthnot, (as a case in point,) a Conservative, resigning, upon the Whigs coming into office in July, 1846. Major-General Wemyss, who has been one of the Equerries in Ordinary ever since her Majesty came to the throne, as well as the Hon. Colonel Grey and Colonel Buckley, have still continued to retain their appointments during all the political changes which, since then, have taken place.

It is the duty of the Clerk-Marshal to swear in all persons in this department, "upon sight" of the warrant, to that effect, from the Master of the Horse.

The Equerries, when on duty at the Palace, dine at the Sovereign's table. They breakfast and take luncheon, in the Equerries' room," with the Grooms in Waiting, and the Equerries and Grooms in attendance upon the Prince-Consort.

CHAPTER III.

HER MAJESTY'S PAGES OF HONOUR.

THESE appointments, of which there are four, are always anxiously sought after by the members of the aristocracy, for their sons, from the circumstance of their invariably leading to a commission in one of the Household regiments

of Foot Guards, without purchase. They are in the patronage of the Master of the Horse. These commissions are generally given to those youths after they have held the situation of one of the Pages of Honour for three or four years. This, however, very materially depends upon their ages at the time they are appointed; some, at that period, not being more than eleven or twelve years old. Nearly twenty youths have thus obtained commissions in the army, gratuitously, since the death of William IV. Amongst them are the sons of some of the most wealthy families in the empire. The services of the Pages of Honour are only called into requisition at Levees and Drawing-rooms, and upon her Majesty's going to open or close the Session of Parliament. They then hold the Sovereign's train; a duty which should strictly devolve upon the Women of the Bedchamber. In the olden time, a Page of Honour had to attend the Sovereign at all reviews, carrying the Royal cloak, wrapped in purple velvet, before him on horseback.

The salary of a Page of Honour is 120*l.* a year.

Although the patronage, as we have before observed, is vested in the Master of the Horse, her Majesty and the Prince Consort frequently select the objects of the Royal favour themselves, conferring the honour upon the sons of the nobility for whom they entertain a regard, and sometimes with reference to political attachments. In all such cases the Master of the Horse bows, in loyal obedience, to the wishes of the Sovereign and the Prince, and abstains from exercising the patronage he possesses by virtue of his high office.

CHAPTER IV.

THE EQUERRY OF THE CROWN STABLES — THE LADY RIDER — THE SECRETARY TO THE MASTER OF THE HORSE, CLERKS, &c.

THE Equerry of the Crown Stables, which is an old appointment, with a salary of 200*l.* a year, is a sinecure office. The services of the present holder of this office (whose duties are now chiefly performed by the Prince Consort's Riding-master) have not been required for several years. The same remarks will apply to her Majesty's Lady Rider, who receives a liberal salary, and who is a daughter of the Equerry of the Crown Stables.

The Master of the Horse's Secretary and Clerk of the Stables, who has a salary of upwards of 600*l.* a year, with a residence at the Royal Mews, Pimlico, superintends the whole of the business details of this department. The Second Clerk of the Stables, who is stationed at Windsor, receives the liberal salary of 400*l.* per annum, and is provided with a residence. The present Second Clerk is also in the receipt of two pensions, (65*l.* as "King's Page-man," and 40*l.* as "Page-man,") in addition to his salary.

There are also connected with this department an Inspector of the Stables, a Veterinary Surgeon, and three Assistant Clerks, all receiving good salaries.

The Master of the Horse appoints to the whole of these situations.

CHAPTER V.

HER MAJESTY'S FOOTMEN.

THE situation of Footman in the Queen's establishment used to be (previously to the salaries being so considerably reduced in 1844) eagerly sought after by the sons of

persons in the middle walks of life ; but since that period, the emoluments having been curtailed more than one half, the applications have been far less numerous. This is not surprising, when it is a well known fact, that similar situations in the establishments of many of the nobility and commoners are far more lucrative than those in the Royal Household. The great inducement, now, to enter into the Queen's service, is the hope of a pension, when superannuated and beyond further labour, under the provisions of 4 & 5 William IV., cap. xxiv.

The salary, until within the last few years, was 110*l.* per annum, upon entering the Royal service; and this sum was further increased to 120*l.* upon becoming one of the six senior Footmen. Now, upon being appointed to this situation, the salary is only 50*l.* a year, which, by degrees, is advanced to 80*l.* a year; and that is the highest amount of salary which can be arrived at. A Footman, when the Queen is at Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle, can always, when off duty, sleep at either of those residences, and take the whole of his meals there. If the Court, however, is elsewhere, he must then shift for himself, if not on duty. Formerly, a Footman, when travelling, was allowed 6*s.* a day for refreshments, whether for distances long or short; now, however, for short distances, (twenty or thirty miles for instance,) the whole of this perquisite is taken away, and the 6*s.* only given when the time occupied is a whole day, but no board wages are allowed when off duty.

In the time of George IV., there were nineteen Footmen in the Royal establishment. In the reign of William IV., his Majesty had seventeen Footmen and one Sergeant Footman; and Queen Adelaide, eleven Footmen and a Sergeant Footman. Her present Majesty's complement is fifteen Footmen and one Sergeant Footman. Their warrants are signed by the Master of the Horse, and they are sworn in by the Clerk Marshal. The salary of a

Sergeant Footman is 132*l.* a year. They are all allowed 6*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* a year, for hair-powder, bag, and silk stockings. Their blacking and brushes, cleaning for boot tops, &c., they have to find, and pay for, themselves.

In 1826, an attempt was made by the Marquis of Conyngham, then Lord Steward, to abolish their "bread and beer money," amounting to 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum; a perquisite they had enjoyed ever since the reign of Queen Anne. Shortly afterwards, most of the Royal Footmen proceeded, in a body, to the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park, and had an audience of the Lord Steward on the subject. His lordship, after hearing the statements of Sykes, (the Sergeant Footman,) George Harding, and others, in support of "things as they were," agreed that they should receive the allowance (minus 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) as formerly; but stated that all Footmen who, after that time, entered the service, were not to enjoy the 12*l.* a year. This agreement was strictly adhered to.

Major-General Sir Andrew Barnard was Clerk Marshal (whose official duty it is to swear in all persons in the department of the Master of the Horse) for many years, up to the period of the death of William IV. Sir Andrew, most handsomely, gave up all the fees to which he was thus entitled, by virtue of his office; and the payment of these fees has been discontinued ever since. Upon the accession of a new Sovereign, all persons in the Royal Household must have fresh warrants, and be again sworn in to their respective offices. These warrants, and the fees to be paid upon them, as well as upon being re-sworn, amount to about 12*l.* for each person. It was computed by the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, who succeeded Sir Andrew Barnard as Clerk Marshal, upon the death of his late Majesty, that he lost, by the operation of the new regulation, introduced by his predecessor, of not charging for warrants, swearing in, &c., some hundreds of pounds!

The Footmen have new liveries twice a year—at Midsummer and Christmas. These consist of morning and evening dresses—a grey suit, a jacket suit, and an epaulette suit; leather breeches, top boots, and hats. Their washing is paid for by themselves.

The old liveries are their own perquisites.

There have been only two suits of state liveries provided for the Footmen during the last twenty-three years; once in 1825, and latterly in 1846. These suits cost 120*l.* each. These liveries, likewise, (the gold upon which is worth, for melting down, upwards of 10*l.*,) are their own perquisites when new ones are provided.

The Master of the Horse has the privilege of applying to his own use, in his own domestic establishment, four of the Queen's Footmen, wearing her Majesty's livery, and whose salaries and clothes are paid out of the Civil List. A person, who wishes to obtain the situation of Footman, must first get his name set down on the Master of the Horse's list of candidates. This is generally accomplished through the medium of some nobleman, or other party, having such influence. Upon being first appointed, the new Footman enters the private establishment of the Master of the Horse, as one of the four his lordship has the privilege of making use of, gratuitously. In course of time, as his three seniors there leave, he becomes the next in rotation to be transferred to the Royal Mews, where his duties consist in attending the Ladies and Maids of Honour, and other persons in waiting upon the Sovereign, when they use the Royal carriages for airings, &c. On becoming the Senior Footman in the Royal Mews, he is then transferred, upon the first vacancy, to the interior of the Royal residence. His duty, then, is to attend upon the ladies and gentlemen of the Court; to be in attendance in the galleries, passages, &c., leading to the grand hall, drawing-rooms, &c.; to attend upon the general company;

at breakfast and lunch, until the Queen's dinner hour, and then to wait in the dining-room in epaulette dress. In fact, it may be said that a Royal Footman waits upon everybody, above a certain grade, about the Palace of the Sovereign.

A Footman often enters into the presence of the Queen, walking out in attendance upon her Majesty, &c. The duty of attending upon her Majesty, is not, therefore, exclusively confined, as it has been imagined, to the Pages of the Back-stairs.

The Footmen, when on duty, dine in the Servants' hall, and take breakfast and tea in their own room.

We may here add that, as one great inducement for a person to endeavour to obtain the situation of one of the Royal Footmen, it used formerly to be the rule to promote the senior, or Serjeant Footman, to the situation of Page of the Presence, or Queen's Messenger, upon a vacancy taking place in either of these departments. These situations are worth from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per annum each. This rule, however, which was pretty generally adhered to during the last two reigns, is now but very seldom acted upon; for unless her Majesty and Prince Albert, or Mr. Anson, the Queen's Privy Purse, exercise their all-powerful influence, a Footman is very rarely selected, however competent he may be, to perform the respective duties of these appointments.

In the event, however, of such promotion taking place, (the offices being in the department of the Lord Chamberlain, in which the fees are *not* abolished,) the expense of the new warrant, which would be required, and the fees for being sworn in, &c., would amount to about 12*l.*

THE COACHMEN, GROOMS, AND STABLE HELPERS.

There are twelve Coachmen in the department of the Master of the Horse. Their salaries are from 60*l.* to 130*l.* a year, according to seniority.

There are upwards of twenty Grooms. Their salaries used to average from 80*l.* to 95*l.* a year. Since the reductions in the Household expenditure took place, these salaries have been curtailed to 60*l.* and 70*l.* a year.

The Helpers in the Royal stables number more than fifty, at weekly wages of, from, 16*s.* to 21*s.*

The Coachmen, Grooms, and Helpers have lodgings provided for them in the Royal mews, but they have to keep themselves. All the Coachmen, the regular Grooms, and the Livery Helpers, are "warranted servants," and are supplied with the Royal liveries.

These appointments are generally obtained upon the recommendation of personal or political friends of the Master of the Horse.

The situations are held during good behaviour; and promotions from Helpers to Grooms, and from Grooms to Coachmen, are regulated by the same rule.

Part V.

THE ROYAL HUNT.—HER MAJESTY'S
BUCK-HOUNDS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE control of this establishment, until Lord Maryborough was appointed Master of the Buck Hounds, in 1823, was entirely in the hands of the Master of Horse. The several inconveniences attending such an arrangement caused an alteration to be effected, with the full consent of the Sovereign, by which the control is now vested in the hands of the head of this department. There was formerly a Master of the *Stag* Hounds—a sinecure office totally distinct from that of Master of the *Buck* Hounds. That office was abolished in 1782. Since that period the following noblemen have successively filled this appointment:—Lord Bateman, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Hinchinbroke, the Earl of Albemarle, Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Maryborough, the Earl of Lichfield, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Errol, Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Rosslyn; and Earl Granville, the present Master. During the Mastership of the Marquis Cornwallis, shortly after the Duke of Richmond, in 1813, presented to the Prince Regent the Goodwood pack of fox-hounds, very extensive changes were effected throughout the establishment, which was entirely remodelled. The six old Yeomen Prickers, who were discharged upon pensions, were succeeded by three more effective whippers-in. The salaries of the Yeomen Prickers were, each, 104*l.* per annum. “The hunting establishment of the

olden time," says Mr. Davis, the brother of the present Royal huntsman, "was maintained in great state and magnificence. In the Yeomen Prickers of later days, some remains of it might be traced. They were originally men of substance, living in the neighbourhood; they found their own hunters, and were expected to attend only on hunting days, the senior Yeoman Pricker acting as huntsman, when occasion required." In the reign of George III., the Royal establishment consisted of a Huntsman, six Yeomen Prickers, and a Whipper-in. The establishment now includes a Huntsman, three Whippers-in, two Feeders, and a First and Second Groom. In the estimates of the Household expenses of the last year of the reign of William IV., laid before the Select Committee on the Civil List, in 1837, the annual expenses of the Royal Hunt were set down at 5000*l.*, independently of the salary of the Master of the Buckhounds. The expenses of this establishment average from 6000*l.* to 7000*l.* a year.

In 1844, when various suggestions were made for reducing the expenditure in the Royal Household, the entire abolition of the Royal Hunt was seriously contemplated; but when it was publicly and officially stated that the Queen was living within the income of 385,000*l.* a year, allowed by the country; and when it was also observed that this sum was granted "for the support of the Royal Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown," the intention was abandoned, and reductions in the Queen's expenditure then took place in other departments of her Majesty's establishment. Great savings were then effected in the department of the Lord Chamberlain, especially; no less than fifteen persons being discharged on Saturday, the 15th of March, 1844, making a total of sixty-three males and females who had been dismissed within a period of little more than a month! Some of

these persons had been in the establishment for nearly twenty years.

At a somewhat later period, the rumour that the Royal Hunt would be broken up was again revived. No steps, however, were taken in the matter, and it is not now expected that the establishment will be disturbed.

THE MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS.

This office has invariably been filled, during several preceding reigns, by a political supporter of the Administration for the time being. There have been three newly-appointed Masters since her Majesty's accession. The Earl of Errol, who held the situation at his late Majesty's death, was succeeded by Lord Kinnaird, who was displaced, upon the Whigs going out of office, in September, 1841, to make room for the Earl of Rosslyn, a political supporter of the, then, newly-formed Peel Cabinet. Upon the accession of Lord John Russell's party to power, in July, 1846, the Earl of Rosslyn retired, and Earl Granville was appointed in his room.

The salary of Master of the Buckhounds was fixed, in 1837, at 1700*l.* per annum. During former reigns, the salary was 2000*l.* a year.

THE HUNTSMAN, WHIPPERS-IN, FEEDERS, ETC.

These situations, which have all liberal salaries attached to them, are in the patronage of the Master of the Buckhounds. An excellent and most convenient residence is provided for the Huntsman, at the Kennel, at Ascot; and also houses for the Whippers-in, Feeders, and Grooms, at the same establishment.

THE HEREDITARY GRAND FALCONER.

This appointment is connected with the department of the Royal Hunt. It is held by the Duke of St. Albans, at a salary of 1200*l.* a year ; but as her Majesty possesses not a single hawk, the duke's knowledge of falconry has never yet been called into requisition. We may, therefore, term the appointment a perfect sinecure.

Part VI.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS OF
THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

CHAPTER I.

THE BAND OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

THIS Band was formed in the reign of Henry VIII., as a body-guard of the Sovereign, agreeably to the suggestion of Sir William Compton, in the year 1509. They were then termed "Gentlemen Pensioners," which was their designation up to the accession of William IV., when they were styled "Gentlemen-at-arms." The number of the Band (independently of the Officers) was originally fifty. This number, however, was reduced to forty by Charles II., after the Restoration, (in the year 1670,) and has so continued to the present time. In point of rank, the Gentlemen-at-Arms are upon an equality with captains in the army.

Their duties require their attendance at Coronations, Drawing-rooms, and Levees, the funerals of the Royal Family, and upon other occasions of State ceremonies. At Drawing-rooms and Levees, they line the Presence-chamber; and also the interior approaches to the House of Lords, when the Sovereign opens or closes Parliament by a speech from the throne. Twenty are in attendance (when their services are required) during the New Year

and Midsummer quarters, and the remaining twenty during the Lady-day and Michaelmas quarters.

The Band, at its establishment, was composed of the members of the first families in the empire, selected by the Sovereign himself. The state and condition of the Band, upon the accession of James I., and the high rank of its members, is graphically described in a letter addressed to that monarch by Lord Hunsdon, who was then the captain, dated March, 28, 1603. The letter of Lord Hunsdon, after stating that it was "a matter agreeable to my duty and allegiance, plainly and truly to inform your Majesty of the institution, nature, quality, and source of this Honourable Band," thus proceeds :—"They are in all fifty Gentlemen, besides myself, Lieutenant, Standard-Bearer, Clerk of the Cheque, and Gentleman Harbinger, chosen out of the best and the ancientest families of England, and some of them sons to Earls, Barons, Knights, and Esquires; men, therefore, especially recommended for their worthiness and sufficiency, without any stain or taint of dishonour or disparagement in blood. His Majesty and other Princes, his predecessors, have found great use of their services, as well in the guard and defence of their royal persons, as also in sundry other important employments, as well civil and military, at home and abroad; inasmuch as it has served them as a nursery to breed up Deputies for Ireland, Ambassadors into foreign parts, Councillors of State, Captains of the Guard, Governors of places, and Commanders in the wars, both by sea and land."

"The palmy state of things described in this epistle," says the author of the *Book of the Court*, "was not doomed to a long continuance; for inconsiderable persons, nominated by favourites, or introduced by money, gradually filled all the vacant offices of the Court, to the exclusion of the better sort of gentry."

There is now a "regular market price" for the appointment; many persons, actuated by feelings of vanity, and a desire to fill "a place at Court," gladly paying the prescribed sum; whilst here are others, who consider that the salary attached to the office renders the investment a safe and prudent one, especially as there are always plenty of purchasers to be found in "the market," when it is ascertained that a Gentleman-at-Arms is desirous to retire.

When it is known, however, that within the last few years, actors, retail shopkeepers, and others of that class, (highly respectable in their varied callings,) have held these appointments, (by purchase, of course,) and been thus entitled to rank with Captains in the army, it must be seen that the former "palmy state" of this Band, which was *once* a "nursery to breed up Deputies for Ireland, Ambassadors into foreign parts, Councillors of State," &c., had sadly degenerated since the reign of the First James. In the early part of the reign of William IV., the regulation (which exists up to the present time, and enforced with great strictness,) that no person should be permitted to enter into this Corps who was, in any manner, connected with trade, came into effect, by Royal command. Every Gentleman-at-arms, from that time, has the privilege of being presented at Court; and at the opening of Parliament, and upon all State occasions, the Band takes the precedence of the Household troops. Upon being ordered into the country, (to Windsor Castle, for instance,) to do duty at the residence of the Sovereign, they were each allowed five guineas a day, to defray their travelling and hotel expenses. This sum was paid, for a long series of years, by the Lord Chamberlain's department. At the commencement of 1847, a command was issued, from high authority, that this allowance, for the future, was to be reduced to three guineas a day. They have a dress

and an undress uniform, with which they have to provide themselves, at an expense of between 80*l.* and 90*l.*

THE CAPTAIN OF THE BAND is nominated by the Crown, and is invariably a Peer; but although the appointment is in the gift of the Sovereign, the noblemen appointed during the last four reigns (without tracing farther back) have always been those whose political sentiments were in accordance with the Ministers at the time. Thus,—Sir Robert Peel became Premier, in September, 1841, upon the retirement of Viscount Melbourne, when Lord Forester, only five days afterwards, was appointed Captain, in the room of Lord Foley, who held that office at her Majesty's accession. When Lord John Russell was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, upon the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, July 1, 1846, Lord Foley was again appointed Captain of the Band (July 24)—Lord Forester having gone out of office, with his political friends in the government.

The Captain's salary is 1000*l.* a year.

The Captain has the oaths of allegiance and supremacy administered to him by the Lord Chamberlain, in pursuance of the Sovereign's warrant.

THE LIEUTENANT OF THE BAND's appointment is only to be obtained by the holder of the commission wishing to retire. In January, 1847, Sir Henry Robinson retired, and disposed of this appointment to Mr. Matthews Wyatt (who then held the office of Standard Bearer in the Corps) for the sum of 10,000*l.* The honour of knighthood generally follows, shortly after being gazetted to the Lieutenancy of the Band. That honour, however, if not previously bestowed, is always conferred by the Sovereign, upon this officer, upon coming to the Throne, on the birth of an heir to the Crown, and upon other similar occasions.

The salary is 500*l.* a-year.

THE STANDARD BEARER, which is the next officer, in point of rank, is sworn into his office by the Clerk of the Cheque, the same as the Lieutenant. The "market" value of this appointment (the salary of which is 380*l.* a year) is from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.*—a sum which can always be obtained for it by the present holder, if he wish to retire. The Band has now no standard. A fac-simile, however, of its original standard, is in the Heralds' College.

THE CLERK OF THE CHEQUE, who is sworn in by the Captain, ranks as an officer of the Band, and wears a uniform of that grade. His staff of office, composed of ebony, with a silver and ivory-ornamented head, is not presented to him by the Sovereign, but by the Captain, on his appointment; which is obtained by purchase, on the retirement of the Clerk holding the office. The salary (120*l.*) and fees (the Clerk of the Cheque receiving a fee from every new member of the Corps upon being sworn in) will average about 140*l.* per annum.

THE GENTLEMAN HARBINGER, who purchases the office from the holder of the appointment, upon retirement, has the duty confided to him of making the necessary arrangements for the accommodation ("the housing and feeding") of the Band, when it is summoned to attend the Court in "Royal progresses," to do duty at Royal funerals, &c., at a distance from the Metropolis; at Windsor, for instance, or elsewhere, as the case may be. The Harbinger may be described as the Commissary-General of the Corps. The emoluments of this office will not average more than 70*l.* a year.

THE CAPTAIN'S SECRETARY is generally the Senior Member of the Band, and is nominated by the Captain. He receives, in addition to his salary, as Gentleman-at-Arms, a fee of five guineas upon the swearing in of each new member.

THE AXE-KEEPER AND MESSENGER is appointed by the Corps, and receives a salary of about 50*l.* a year. His duties are to attend at the Orderly Room, at St. James's Palace; which is exclusively set apart for the use of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.

There was formerly a Paymaster of the Corps, receiving a liberal salary from the Lord Chamberlain's office. The appointment, however, in order to save this outlay, has not been filled up since the death of Sir William Boothby. The salaries are now paid by one of the officials of the Lord Chamberlain, at his office, at St. James's Palace.

The salary of a Gentleman-at-Arms is 100*l.* per annum.

The salaries of the Officers and Gentlemen, as we have given them above, were commanded to be paid by Charles II., in the year 1670, when the number of the Band was reduced from fifty to forty. The fees paid, on the sale and transfer of the commission of a Gentleman-at-Arms, are as follow :—

To the Captain	£52	10	0
— Clerk of the Cheque	5	10	0
— Commission	1	1	0
— Secretary	5	5	0
— Messenger	1	6	0
	<hr/>		
	£65	12	0

It is very rarely that a vacancy occurs in this Honourable Corps in consequence of death. The appointment being worth upwards of 1400*l.* in "the market," it generally happens, if a Gentleman-at-Arms is seized with a serious or alarming illness, that no time is lost in making the necessary arrangements for the disposal or transfer of it. We only remember of two deaths taking place in the Corps during the last six years. One was in the case of

Mr. Sams, the highly respected bookseller of St. James's-street; who, it will be recollected, met with a serious accident on a Saturday evening, in 1842, by being thrown out of his phaeton, on the road to his country house, in Surrey. Although the unfortunate gentleman was picked up speechless, and never, we believe, spoke afterwards, but died within a few days, the appointment was disposed of, and the necessary papers signed, just in time to save the sacrifice of its value before he expired. The other death in the Corps was that of Mr. Charles Shakeshaft, at the end of the following year, when his successor was thus gazetted:—"Horse Guards, December 8, 1843. The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of Field-Marshal the Commander-in-Chief, to appoint John Blakiston, Esq., late Brevet-Major and Captain on half-pay of the 27th Foot, to be one of her Majesty's honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Shakeshaft deceased." When deaths do occur, the patronage then becomes vested in the Sovereign, by whom it is frequently transferred to the hands of the Commander-in-Chief.

All members of the Corps, without ballot, can join the mess of the Gentlemen-at-Arms; the annual subscription being six guineas, with one guinea admission fee. Three dinners take place during the year—the first on the first drawing-room day of the season. Each member has the privilege of introducing a friend, under certain regulations.

In "the estimate of 131,260*l.*, for the second class of the Civil List," which was recommended by the Select Committee in their report, in 1837, the sum to be paid out of the Queen's Civil List, in salaries to the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, was fixed at 5129*l.* per annum.

The following have their Ensigns of Office presented, personally, by the Sovereign:—Captain of the Band, a

gold-headed ebony staff; Lieutenant, a silver-headed ebony staff; Standard Bearer, the same description of staff as the Lieutenant.

CHAPTER II.

THE YEOMEN OF THE QUEEN'S GUARD.

THIS Corps, which originally consisted of only fifty Yeomen, was instituted just after the accession of Henry VII., and previously to his coronation in 1485. It now includes a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, Clerk of the Cheque, and Secretary; Deputy, four Exons, eight Ushers, one hundred Yeomen, (comprising four Superannuated Yeomen, six Yeomen-hangers, and two Yeomen Bedgoers,) and two Messengers. The annual expense of this body-guard of the Sovereign, as recommended by the Select Committee on the Civil List, in 1837, is 7100*l*. The numbers were considerably varied during the reigns of preceding Sovereigns. Henry VIII. increased the number from 50 to 200; one half of whom were provided with horses. In the reign of Elizabeth, there were 200 Yeomen, and 107 Ordinary Yeomen. James I. reduced them to 200; but in Charles II.'s reign the Corps was entirely re-modelled—considerable alterations made in the regulations for its government—and its number fixed at 100, at which it has remained ever since.

THE CAPTAIN'S appointment is in the gift of the Sovereign, upon the nomination and recommendation of the Prime Minister for the time being. It is, therefore, clearly a political appointment, the same as that of the Captain of the Band of the Gentlemen-at-Arms. Within a month after her Majesty's accession, in 1837, the Earl of Gosford was succeeded by the Earl of Ilchester, who resigned in

July, 1841, when the Earl of Surrey was created Captain. Upon Sir Robert Peel, in the September following, becoming First Lord of the Treasury, the Marquis of Lothian, as a supporter of the new government, received the appointment, on the 8th of that month—the Earl of Surrey retiring, with his political friends, from office. Upon the death of the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Beverley, a conservative, was appointed to succeed him, January, 18th, 1842. He continued to hold the Captaincy until July, 1846, when the Peel Administration was broken up, and succeeded by that of Lord John Russell. Viscount Falkland, who married a daughter of the late King, was then appointed to the office, (July 24th, 1846,)—the Earl of Beverley, a supporter of the late Peel Cabinet, resigning, as a matter of course. On the 11th of February, 1848, the Marquis of Donegal was appointed to the Captaincy, in the room of Viscount Falkland, appointed Governor of Bombay. The Marquis of Donegal was not gazetted until a month afterwards. The Captain of the Corps has been invariably a Peer, ever since its institution. The Captain's salary is 1000*l.* per annum.

THE LIEUTENANT was not known to this Corps until the reign of Charles II., when the number of its officers was increased, upon the diminution of the Yeomen from 307 to 100. The first person upon whom this appointment was conferred, was a son of the Earl of Suffolk. This appointment is not of a political character; no change, necessarily, taking place upon the accession of a new administration. The salary is about 500*l.* a year.

THE ENSIGN was also a new appointment created, in 1668, at the same time that a Lieutenant was added to the Corps; receiving 300*l.* per annum.

THE CLERK OF THE CHEQUE is required always to be on duty when the services of the Yeomen are required by the

Sovereign. His emoluments are about 150*l.* a year. There is also a Deputy Clerk of the Cheque, receiving a salary.

The four Exempts, or Exons, who were added to the Guard in 1688, have the command of the Yeomen, when on duty, in the event of the Lieutenant or Ensign being absent. They receive their staves of office from the Captain, by whom they are appointed.

The situations of the officers are purchased in the same manner as those of the officers of the Band of Gentlemen-at-Arms; always excepting the appointments of the respective Captains. The situation of an Exon will always realize, in "the market," from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.*

The staves of office are presented by the Sovereign to the following officers, upon their appointment:—Captain of the Corps, a gold-headed ebony staff; Lieutenant, a silver-headed ebony staff; Ensign, an ebony staff, mounted with silver; and the Clerk of the Cheque, an ebony baton, mounted with silver and ivory.

The Yeomen consist of one hundred men. Seventy-eight receive, according to the old scale, 39*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; eight Ushers, 49*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; and the following, (making the number one hundred,) the sums annexed, in addition to 39*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per annum:—Four Superannuated Yeomen, 25*l.*; six Yeomen-Hangers, 10*l.*; two Yeomen Bed-Goers, 10*l.*; and two Messengers, about the same additional sum. The oldest Yeoman is superannuated, upon a vacancy occurring in that class, receiving the additional 25*l.* a year. Their uniforms are provided by the Sovereign; but, as their services are so seldom required, many years elapse before new clothing is served out to them.

Their duties were thus defined at the first establishment of the Corps—"The Yeomen of the Guard are to wait in the first room above stairs, forty by day and twenty by night. They are to bring up the dishes for

his Majesty's table, and deliver them to the servers, who place them on the table. They are to attend on the King's person on all occasions of solemnities, or of the King's going abroad by land or by water." The duties of the six Yeomen-Hangers was "to remove the tapestry from the Royal Apartments, when the Sovereign proceeded from one palace to another, and to replace it in the King's new abode." As, in the early periods, (a custom adopted also by her Majesty, for her own comfort, during the present reign,) it was the invariable rule for the Sovereigns, when upon excursions in the provinces, as well as when removing, temporarily, from palace to palace, to have their "beds and bedding" removed to their new domiciles at the same time; "the duty of taking charge of the beds on the roads, and of putting them up and taking them down again," was entirely confided to the two Yeomen Bed-goers. These appointments, however, are now perfect sinecures.

The services of the Yeomen of the Guard are, at this time of day, never called into requisition except upon State occasions, such as Drawing-rooms, Levees, Royal Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, &c. At Drawing-rooms and Levees, a party of from ten to twenty (with the Captain and Lieutenant) is stationed in the room adjoining the Presence Chamber, to keep the passage clear for those who have the privilege of the entrée to the Sovereign. A Yeoman Usher stands at the door of the entrance to the Presence Chamber to assist in this ceremony. They are also stationed in the corridors and passages of the Palace. In Marriage and Funeral Processions, the Yeomen of the Guard walk last, four abreast, preceded by their Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign, the Exons, and Clerk of the Cheque. At Royal Christenings, their services are scarcely ever required, except upon such a public occasion as the Christening of the Prince

of Wales; when several crowned heads were present, at St. George's Chapel and Windsor Castle, on the day of that splendid and magnificent ceremony in the early part of 1842. The Yeomen of the Guard were then summoned to attend to do duty in the passages and corridor leading to the Royal apartments.

The ancient and singular costume, worn by them at the time of their formation by Henry VII., has been strictly retained to the present time.

The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, formerly, was paid a fee of three hundred guineas upon every appointment which took place; the Clerk of the Cheque and others also receiving fees, making the purchase money about 330*l*. At that time, we believe, the Captain abandoned his salary of 1000*l*. a year, generally more than that amount being then annually received by him in fees, upon new appointments, to fill up vacancies occasioned by deaths. A very excellent regulation has since been made, which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect throughout the British army. These situations are no longer purchased by payment of fees, or otherwise. As vacancies now occur, they are filled up by the most deserving and well-behaved non-commissioned officers, from certain cavalry regiments, who are recommended by their respective Colonels to the Commander-in-Chief, by whom they are appointed. We believe that this regulation came into effect during the reign of her Majesty.

Part VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER I.

THE GOVERNOR AND CONSTABLE OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

IN the estimates which were laid before the Select Committee on the Civil List, in 1837, there were the following items of expenditure (amongst the salaries to be allowed) in the department of the Lord Chamberlain:—

Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle . £1120

Lieut.-Governor of Windsor Castle. . . . 173

Upon which the Select Committee thus remarked in their Report—

“Two offices appear on the Civil List of his late Majesty, which were formerly borne on the Army Estimates—the Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, who receives a salary of 1120*l.*; and the Lieutenant-Governor, whose emoluments amount to 173*l.* After the principle was laid down that military governments should be abolished, and military pensions substituted for such appointments, the above-mentioned offices were transferred to the Civil List, as more particularly appertaining to the state of the Sovereign, and connected with the Royal residence. On these grounds your Committee are induced not to suggest the abolition of these offices, but their consolidation when a vacancy shall arise.”

When her Majesty came to the throne, the late Earl of Munster, who had the appointment conferred upon him by his father, the late King, was Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. Previously to that, the situation was held by the Marquis of Conyngham. Upon the death of the Earl of Munster, her Majesty gave the appointment to her uncle, the late Duke of Sussex; and upon the Duke dying, in 1843, the Queen, on the 18th of May, in that year, "directed letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting, unto Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., the offices of Governor and Constable of her Majesty's Castle of Windsor, in the room of Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, deceased."

The office, at one period, involved great responsibility; all Royal and distinguished state prisoners being placed under the care of the Governor. Now, however, there is neither responsibility nor trouble attached to the appointment. There are no duties to be performed, and the office is, consequently, a sinecure, with a salary of 1120*l.* a year. The Governor's official residence is in the Round Tower; he has besides other privileges and some trifling patronage.

THE RANGER OF WINDSOR HOME PARK.

The salary enjoyed by the Ranger of the Home Park, an appointment which is in the gift of her Majesty, is 500*l.* a year. It forms part of the salaries defrayed by the department of the Lord Steward. The Ranger has the privilege of turning out, to graze, in the park, a certain number of sheep, cattle, &c., which is a source of no inconsiderable benefit and profit. The emoluments of this appointment are enjoyed by the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness was also appointed, by her Majesty, Ranger of the Great Park, at Windsor, in April, 1841.

The holder of this appointment has more extensive and profitable privileges than the Ranger of the Home (or Little) Park. The salary of the *Deputy* Ranger is 400*l.* a year, and a lodge for his residence.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURT REPORTER.

THE gentleman attached to the Court, in this capacity, succeeded his father some years since, when the "Court Circular" was not so much an affair of interest to a great portion of the public as it is at present. Formerly, scraps of Court news were picked up by casual contributors to the newspapers. Now, however, the "Court Circular" is looked upon as an official record, not only of the Movements of the Court, but of other matters connected with the Government, such as the holding of Privy and Cabinet Councils; official interviews with, and deputations to, the Ministers; the arrivals and departures of foreign ambassadors; and of such further official doings of a like nature as may be communicated to the Court Reporter from the various public offices. Until about June, 1844, the duties of the Court Reporter did not extend beyond the metropolis; the Court news, when her Majesty might be at Windsor Castle, Brighton, Osborne House, Claremont &c., being contributed to the London press by the local reporters, who either resided in those neighbourhoods, or who made it their business to obtain the necessary intelligence by visiting those places at which the Court took up its temporary residence. At the period we have named, and for a long time previously, three reporters, residing at Windsor, who had all engagements upon the London newspapers, attended the Castle every evening for the

Court news of the day, which was officially communicated to them by the Secretary to the Master of the Household, and regularly transmitted, by express parcels, by railway, to the London papers with which they were respectively connected. These gentlemen not unfrequently, fairly and legitimately, obtained information which had not been communicated to them by the Master of the Household's Secretary. This was despatched by them, at the same time, and of course inserted in the next morning's papers. A command was then issued, by a high authority, that no reporters, for the future, were to be permitted to pass the threshold of the Royal residence; and that the Secretary to the Master of the Household should, thenceforth, while the Court was at the Castle, send off the Windsor Court news to the Court Reporter in London, to be by him sent to the morning papers. About this time, it will be remembered, as we have stated in the earlier pages of this work, there were certain arrangements made for curtailing the expenses of the Royal Household. This took place almost immediately upon the sudden death of Prince Albert's father. Court news, both foreign and domestic, some relating to matters going on in Germany, still being inserted in some of the London journals, arrangements were made by the agents of the Palace with the proprietors and editors of those papers, to abstain, from that time, from inserting all articles of a similar nature. Notwithstanding these precautions, some very extraordinary information, relating to political questions of considerable importance which then agitated the public mind, found its way into the papers. It having been discovered that this information was obtained from one of the reporters residing at Windsor, who had been debarred, along with the rest, from entering the Castle, the most extraordinary and unheard of means were resorted to, to injure, if not to ruin, him. A person holding a high and influential situation

in her Majesty's Household, after ascertaining that he owed some money to a tradesman in the town, called upon him and offered him twenty shillings in the pound for the whole of his debt, upon its being assigned over to him, to enable him to proceed against the unfortunate scribe for its recovery. The highly respectable tradesman, so much to his credit for the good feeling he evinced upon the occasion, peremptorily refused (although he was one of the "Royal tradesmen" employed at the Castle) to become a party to such a scheme, and so that matter, for the time, fell to the ground; and this man, with a wife and seven children to support by the aid of his pen, was permitted to live on, unmolested, for a little longer. A few months afterwards, however, he was offered the liberal sum of one hundred pounds sterling, by Lord Delawarr, then Lord Chamberlain, through the medium of Mr. Neville, who was one of the representatives of Windsor at that time, upon condition that he and all his family left the town; this threat being held out to him—that, if he did not choose to accept of those terms, and run away from Windsor, he should be persecuted by the Court to a greater extent than ever!

We have no doubt that hundreds of persons would hesitate to believe it possible that we are relating the truth—that so high-minded a nobleman as Lord Delawarr should have been induced to mix himself up with so singular an affair, to say the least of it. It so happens, however, that we have seen all the documents, official and otherwise, relating to this most extraordinary attempt to ruin a poor reporter—a "penny-a-liner," if you please—labouring in his vocation to support a large family; but we pledge our honour that every word we have here stated is strictly true, and cannot be gainsaid.

Well, the tabooed scribe—poor though he might be, and with such an "influential threat" hurled at his head,—

disdainfully refused the offer, and he still exists at Windsor.

It was afterwards discovered that he had been permitted by Sir George Couper, the Comptroller of the Duchess of Kent's Household, to attend daily at Frogmore House, while her Royal Highness was residing there, to obtain, officially, an account of the Duchess's movements, for the press. This arrangement continued up to the early part of 1847. The discovery, however, was no sooner made, than strict orders were issued that he should no longer be allowed to obtain the "Court News" of Frogmore House; and he received a communication to that effect from Sir George Couper. Thus, another source of income (trifling though it might be) was cut away from him.

It having, very shortly afterwards, been ascertained that this *poor* reporter—for how could a man ever become *rich* with such fearful odds against him?—had had a weekly engagement, for many years, from a Sunday paper, to furnish the editor with the *Saturday's* Court movements, while the Court was at Windsor; and also to proceed to Claremont, to obtain the same description of intelligence, when the Court was sojourning there on *Saturdays*; measures were then taken, in April, 1847, to deprive him of this, his only remaining engagement upon the press. This last attempt was successful, as will be perceived by the following copy of a letter, which we have seen, dated April 7th, 1847, from the editor of the paper referred to:

"DEAR SIR,—I am greatly concerned to inform you, that Mr. —, [the proprietor], has made arrangements with Mr. D—, [the Court newsman], to furnish the movements of the Court at all the Royal residences for the future. I beg to add that this arrangement is made, not on account of any dissatisfaction with your reports, which have always given great satisfaction.

"I am, dear Sir, &c."

The Court had now done its worst—unless “worse remains behind,” and the reporter still struggles on—still exists—in the Royal town of Windsor.

We trust that this “o’er-true” narrative will be a lesson to all scribes, who live within “the magic circle of a Court,” never to know too much, and to be very careful in giving publicity to the little they may pretend to know. Fortunately, however, we are not living under a despotic monarchy, where bastinadoing and decapitation (one or both) are sure to be the fate of those who may unfortunately and unwittingly give offence to “the Court.”

To proceed with the “Court Reporter” and his duties:

Although many circumstances which do *not* occur are related in the Court Circular, and many which *do* take place are studiously omitted, still the public look with the greatest confidence upon the intelligence so conveyed to them through the ordinary public channels of communication. The *London Gazette*, we may remark, is not always “quite correct” with relation to Court affairs. We recollect that, when the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of the 6th of August, 1844, announced the birth of a Prince, (Alfred) at Windsor Castle, it was stated, that, amongst those present at the time, were “Prince Albert, several Lords of her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty’s Bed-Chamber.” Not a single Privy Councillor was at the Castle, with the exception of the Prince Consort. The Lord Chancellor, who was amongst the first to arrive from town, did not reach the Castle until twenty minutes before 9 o’clock. Her Majesty’s accouchement took place at 10 minutes before 8; upwards of two hours had elapsed before some other of the Privy Councillors had reached Slough. Such mistakes as these, in the *London Gazettes* issued upon similar occasions, are generally the rule, and not the exception.

Upon the death of Prince Albert's father, January 29, 1844, Baron Brandenstein, aide-de-camp to the late Duke, was despatched to England to convey the intelligence to her Majesty and the Prince-Consort. The Baron, however, did not reach England until after her Majesty had received a letter of condolence from the King of the French; and this was the first intimation the Queen had of the Duke's death. The singular cause of the delay of the Baron, in reaching England, was well known to one of the Court reporters, at Windsor, at that time. Upon his mentioning it to the Secretary to the Master of the Household, at Windsor Castle, on Sunday evening, the 4th of February, he was requested by that gentleman not to give publicity to the information he had obtained, but to state that Baron Brandenstein "had been overtaken by a snow storm." Accordingly, the next morning's papers gave the Master of the Household's Secretary's version as follows:—"Baron Brandenstein, aide-de-camp to his late Serene Highness, left the Palace of Saxe Gotha a few hours after the melancholy event had taken place, to convey the painful intelligence to her Majesty and the Prince-Consort; but in consequence of the *immense quantity of snow* which had fallen between Saxe Gotha and the Coast, *rendering the roads impassable across an immense tract of country*, the arrival of the Baron in England was, thus, necessarily delayed until Saturday, the special messenger bearing the lamentable tidings of the death of the father of the Prince-Consort not reaching Buckingham Palace until between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day."

This Court Reporter was also instructed to state that, "His Serene Highness, who retired to rest the preceding night in his usual health, was seized with spasms in the intestines shortly before four o'clock, and although medical

aid was immediately at hand, such was the violence and severity of the attack, that his Serene Highness was a corpse within an hour."

This account, like the graphic description of the "immense quantity of snow which had fallen," looked all very well "upon paper." The real cause of the death of the Duke, however, is now pretty well known.

These are fair specimens of the mode in which Court Reporting is now "managed," whenever it is considered convenient or politic, for the nonce, to mystify the public.

CHAPTER III.

PENSIONS ON RETIREMENT FROM THE QUEEN'S SERVICE —SUPERANNUATION, ETC.

THE Act for the regulation of pensions, to which persons are entitled upon their retirement from the service of her Majesty; or upon being superannuated, or disabled from the performance of their duties, from illness or old age, is the 4th and 5th of William IV., cap. 24, and is entitled, "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the Laws for regulating the Pensions, Compensations, and Allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in his Majesty's Service." This Act, it may be observed, is also applicable in the cases of all persons holding appointments "under government." The clause (X) in the Act, which has especial reference to the amount of Pensions upon retirement or superannuation, is as follows:—

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful to grant to any Officer or Clerk who shall have entered the Public Service subsequent to the Fourth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, except as hereinafter

authorized, any Superannuation or Allowance exceeding the following proportions with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively—videlicet :

“ To an officer, clerk, or person who shall have served Ten years and upwards, and under Seventeen years, any annual allowance not exceeding in amount Three-Twelfths of the salary and emoluments of his office.

“ For Seventeen years' service and upwards, and under Twenty-four years, not exceeding Four-Twelfths of such salary and emoluments.

“ For Twenty-four years service and upwards, and under Thirty-one years, not exceeding Five-Twelfths of such salary and emoluments.

“ For Thirty-one years and upwards, and under Thirty-eight years, not exceeding Six-Twelfths of such salary and emoluments.

“ For Thirty-eight years and upwards, and under Forty-five years, not exceeding Seven-Twelfths of such salary and emoluments.

“ And for Forty-five years and upwards, not exceeding Eight-Twelfths of such salary and emoluments.”

The conditions on which allowances are to be granted, as to age and infirmity, are set forth in Clause XI., and are as follow :—

“ That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance to any Officer or Clerk who shall be under sixty-five years of age, unless upon certificates from the heads of the department to which such Officer or Clerk shall belong, and from two Medical Practitioners, that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation ; nor unless he shall have discharged those duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Head Officer or Officers of his department, which

shall be certified by any two of such Head Officers, if there shall be more than one, or by such Head Officer, if there shall be but one."

In the Queen's establishment, however, it is not at all unusual for persons to be called upon to resign, without any reason being assigned to them for their being compelled to adopt such a course. Several cases of this nature have occurred during the past two or three years. We may instance the cases of Mr. Saunders, the late Inspector of Palaces, who had been in the Royal establishment long previously to the death of George IV.; Mr. Krone, one of her Majesty's Private Band of Musicians; Messrs. Lewis and Wild, two of her Majesty's Footmen; amongst numerous others of a like character. The whole of these parties, however, were pensioned; the amount being regulated according to the length of the terms of their respective services, from the date of their warrants.

In Clause XII. it is enacted, "That the superannuation allowance to be granted to any Officer or person, after the passing of this act, shall not be computed upon the amount of the salary enjoyed by him at the time of his retirement, unless he shall have been in the receipt of the same, or in the class from which he retires, for a period of at least three years immediately before the granting of such superannuation allowance; and in case he shall not have enjoyed his then existing salary, or have been in such class for that period, such superannuation allowance shall be calculated upon the average amount of salary received by such person for three years next preceding the commencement of such allowance."

That this act does not give an absolute right to "allowances," nor prevent "dismissal of persons for misconduct," will be seen by Clause XXX., which states, "That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to give any person *an absolute right to compen-*

sation for past services, or to any superannuation or retiring allowance, under this act; or to deprive the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, and the Heads or Principal Officers of the respective departments, of their power and authority to dismiss any person from the public service, without compensation."

Persons who entered the Royal establishment *previously* to the 5th of August, 1829, are entitled to the following proportions of their salaries and emoluments, upon their retirement or superannuation :—For

10, and under 15, years' service, 4-12ths of salary, &c.

15	...	20	...	5-12ths	...
20	...	25	...	6-12ths	...
25	...	30	...	7-12ths	...
30	...	35	...	8-12ths	...
35	...	40	...	9-12ths	...
40	...	45	...	10-12ths	...
45	...	50	...	11-12ths	...

And for 50 years, or upwards, any annual allowance not exceeding the net amount of the salary and emoluments of their office.

Messrs. Lewis and Wild, who entered the Queen's service previously to August, 1829, were, therefore, entitled to be pensioned off agreeably to the terms of the above scale. The wording, however, of the Act of Parliament is so strictly and literally adhered to by the heads of the three departments of the Royal Household, that (instancing the last table, although our argument will apply equally to both scales of remuneration upon retirement or superannuation) if a person has served twenty years all but one day, he is not entitled, nor permitted, to receive one farthing more, as his retiring pension, than if he had only served fifteen years, and just entered upon his sixteenth year.

The cases of both these Footmen, which were thus com-

mented upon by the public press, at the period of their leaving the Royal Household, in the early part of 1846, will clearly show how very strictly the requirements of the Act of Parliament are adhered to by the Heads of departments in the Queen's establishment :—

“Mr. Lewis, upon the very day on which his services in the Royal Household are to cease and determine, will have only wanted one month to serve to bring the period of his service, in the Sovereign's Household, up to twenty years. Had he been permitted to serve but this ‘one little month,’ he would have been entitled to receive, as his retiring pension, six-twelfths, instead of, as now, only five-twelfths of his salary ; thus making a difference to him, in his retiring pension, as long as he survives, of from 15*l.* to 16*l.* a year. The last four years and eleven months of his servitude in the Household of the Queen is thus made to count for just nothing ! * * * With reference to Mr. Wild, the other footman, with a family of seven children, who has received ‘notice to quit,’ he will be in a similarly unfortunate predicament ; for on the very day that he leaves the royal service, he will have but a few more months to serve to entitle him to receive another twelfth of his salary and emoluments, as his retiring pension.”

It must be mentioned, that only those persons in the Royal Household who are, what are termed, “warranted” servants—i. e., those who have the official documents confirming them in their respective appointments—are entitled to claim pensions under the Act of Parliament we have quoted. There are cases in which persons have held situations for some years, in the Queen's establishment, before they have been “warranted.” In those cases, they have no claims for pensions farther back than the dates of their respective warrants, whence the period of their service is supposed to commence.

CHAPTER IV.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVANTS FREE FROM ARREST, ETC.

AT a Privy Council held by her Majesty, within one month after her Accession, (July 19, 1837,) the following proclamation was agreed to:—

“Whereas, her Majesty's Royal Predecessors were pleased, from time to time, by their respective Orders made in Council, to declare and signify their pleasure that their servants should have and enjoy all ancient liberties, rights, and privileges; and that none of their servants in ordinary with fee should be enforced or obliged to bear any public office, serve on juries or inquests, or be subjected to any mulct or fine for not submitting thereunto: her Majesty, this day, taking the same into consideration, and thinking it reasonable that all her Servants in ordinary with fee should, in regard to their constant attendance upon her Majesty's person, enjoy the like privileges with those of her predecessors, doth, therefore, hereby order, with the advice of her Privy Council, that the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, in relation to such of her Majesty's servants who are under his Lordship's command above stairs; and the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, or, in his absence, her Majesty's Officers of the Green Cloth, as to such as are accounted officers below stairs; and the Master of the Horse, for the servants belonging to the stables, do respectively signify unto the Lord Mayor of London, and to her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the city of Westminster, counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Bailiffs, of any corporation or county, and to all such as may be therein concerned,

whensoever there shall be cause for asserting the said privilege, that her Majesty has thought proper, conformably to the example of her predecessors in this behalf, to order and require that her servants should have, hold, and enjoy all the said liberties, rights, and privileges; and that henceforward none of her servants in ordinary with fee be enforced, or any ways obliged, to bear any public offices, serve on juries or inquests, watch or ward, in any place where they dwell, or elsewhere, nor subjected to any mulct or fine for not submitting thereunto; and the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household for those servants above stairs, the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, and, in his absence, her Majesty's Officers of the Green Cloth, for the servants below stairs, and the Master of the Horse for the servants belonging to the stables, are hereby authorized and required to take especial care that this her Majesty's pleasure be duly observed and put in execution; and that her Majesty's Attorney-General, for the time being, be, and he is hereby authorized and required, upon any application made to him by any of her Majesty's servants in ordinary with fee, to cause a stop to be put to all proceedings already had or to be commenced against them, or any of them, for refusing to watch or to serve on juries, or bear or undergo any public office or employment above mentioned; and her Majesty doth hereby further order, that copies of this Order be left with the respective Clerks of the Peace for the cities of London and Westminster, and counties of Middlesex and Surrey, to be kept amongst the records of her Majesty's Sessions, to the intent that due obedience may be given thereunto, and her servants may not be vexed with unreasonable proceedings."

CONCLUSION.

PROPOSED SAVINGS IN THE ROYAL EXPENDITURE.

IN the present lamentably distressed state of the country, with the [alleged] necessity for increased taxation staring us fearfully in the face, it may be worth while to endeavour to ascertain if some reduction of her Majesty's Civil List could not be effected; but, without depriving the Sovereign of one domestic comfort, or of a single appendage of the Court, which would curtail, for an instant, the number of really useful and necessary attendants upon the Queen. There are many salaries paid to the "Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court" for doing, absolutely, nothing,—their services never being required about the Royal Household. There are others who, although they have some defined duties to perform, yet are so liberally remunerated, that a great reduction might be made in their respective salaries, so as to effect, at this important juncture, a saving of several thousands a year. Her Majesty's Civil List is 385,000*l.* per annum! We will now point out several reductions which might, in the present salaries, be fairly and equitably effected; and we will show, at the same time, how many entirely useless appointments could be wholly abolished — appointments

which have no duties, although large emoluments, attached to them. We will commence with

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

	Amount of suggested savings per annum.
THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN—present salary, 2000 <i>l.</i> ; salary in the reign of George III., 1200 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to that amount.	£800
THE VICE CHAMBERLAIN—present salary, 904 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to 500 <i>l.</i>	324
THE MISTRESS OF THE ROBES—present salary, 500 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to 300 <i>l.</i>	200
THE EIGHT LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER—present salaries, 500 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to 300 <i>l.</i>	1600
THE EIGHT MAIDS OF HONOUR—present salaries, 300 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to 180 <i>l.</i>	960
THE EIGHT BEDCHAMBER WOMEN—present salaries, 300 <i>l.</i> ; as these Ladies are so very seldom required by the Queen, it is proposed to reduce their salaries to 100 <i>l.</i>	1600
THE EIGHT LORDS IN WAITING—present salaries, 702 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to 300 <i>l.</i>	3216
THE EIGHT GROOMS IN WAITING—present salaries, (averaging), 335 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to 200 <i>l.</i>	1080
THE MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES—present salary, 300 <i>l.</i> ; as the duties of this office are of a very trifling nature, it is proposed to reduce the salary to 150 <i>l.</i>	150
THE FOUR GENTLEMEN USHERS OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER—present salaries, 200 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to 100 <i>l.</i>	400

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

145

Savings
per annum.

THE FOUR GENTLEMEN USHERS, DAILY WAITERS —present salaries, 150 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to 75 <i>l.</i>	£300
THE FOUR GROOMS OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER— present salaries, 73 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to 25 <i>l.</i>	192
THE EIGHT GENTLEMEN USHERS, QUARTERLY WAITERS IN ORDINARY—present salaries (say about), 120 <i>l.</i> ; proposed to be reduced to 25 <i>l.</i>	760
THE TEN GROOMS OF THE GREAT CHAMBER— present salaries, 40 <i>l.</i> ; these appointments are proposed to be abolished.	400
THE EIGHT SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS—present sala- ries, 100 <i>l.</i> ; as the Sergeants-at-Arms are in the enjoyment of large fees, and other official emoluments, it is proposed to reduce their salaries to 50 <i>l.</i>	400
THE GROOM OF THE ROBES—it is proposed to re- duce the salary of this office to the extent of	200
THE HOUSEKEEPERS OF THE ROYAL PALACES— as many of these situations are sinecures, it is proposed to effect a saving in their salaries, generally, to the extent of	500
THE POET-LAUREATE—present salary, 100 <i>l.</i> ; as the holder of this (almost sinecure) appoint- ment is in the receipt of a pension, from her Majesty, of 300 <i>l.</i> , it is proposed that the salary (for the present, at least,) should be abolished,	100
THE MASTER OF THE TENNIS COURT—present salary, 132 <i>l.</i> ; as there is no Tennis Court at- tached to the Royal Household, it is proposed that the office should be abolished	132
THE STATE BAND OF MUSIC—as the members of her Majesty's Private Band are draughted into	

Savings
per annum.

the State Band, as vacancies occur, [see Part II., Chap. 19,] it is proposed that future vacancies should not be filled up, and that the salaries of the Master and Conductor should be reduced thus :—The Master's present salary of 200*l.*, to 100*l.*; and the Conductor's present salary of 100*l.* to 50*l.* It is also proposed to reduce the salary of the Sergeant Trumpeter from 100*l.* to 50*l.* These reductions will effect an annual saving, at once, of £200

Total amount of, proposed, annual savings in
the Lord Chamberlain's Department . . £13,514

THE LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

THE LORD STEWARD—present salary, 2000*l.*; salary in the reign of George III., 1460*l.*; proposed to be reduced to that amount £540

THE TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD—present salary, 904*l.*; proposed to be reduced to 500*l.* 304

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD—present salary, 904*l.*; proposed, also, to be reduced to 500*l.* 304

THE MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD—present salary 1158*l.* As the duties of the Master of the Household require him to be constantly at the Palace, where the Sovereign resides, it is proposed that his salary should not be reduced below 800*l.* 358

THE CLERK OF THE KITCHEN—present salary, (independently of perquisites and other valuable emoluments,) 700*l.*; salary in the reign of

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

147

Savings
per annum.

George III., 300*l*. Under the circumstances referred to, it is proposed to reduce the salary to the standard of George III. £400

Total amount of, proposed, annual savings in the Lord Steward's department £1906

THE MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE MASTER OF THE HORSE—present salary, 2500*l*.; salary in the reign of George III., 1266*l*.; proposed to be reduced to that amount £1234

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF EQUERRY AND CLERK MARSHAL—present salary, 1000*l*.; salary in the reign of George III., 500*l*.; proposed to be reduced to that amount 500

HER MAJESTY'S FOUR EQUERRIES IN ORDINARY—present salaries, 750*l*.; salaries in the reign of George III., 300*l*.; proposed to be reduced to that amount 1800

HER MAJESTY'S FOUR PAGES OF HONOUR—present salaries, 120*l*. As these four young gentlemen have, invariably, a commission presented to them, by the Sovereign, in one of the Household regiments, after holding the office for two or three years, they would, no doubt, not hesitate for one moment in wholly abandoning their salaries, which would cause an annual saving of 480

THE EQUERRY OF THE CROWN STABLES, AND THE LADY RIDER. As these appointments are perfect sinecures, it is proposed to effect an annual saving, in the liberal salaries of father and daughter, of 150

Savings
per annum.

HER MAJESTY'S FOOTMEN, GROOMS, &c. The Master of the Horse has, in his own private establishment, (at Arundel Castle, or St. James's-square, for instance,) the wages being paid out of the Queen's Civil List, the exclusive use and control of one Coachman, four Footmen, and six Grooms. [*See Part IV., Chapter I.*] As their wages amount to upwards of 400*l.* a year, it is proposed (and we are quite certain that no fair and valid objection can be raised against this suggestion) that the Master of the Horse should, for the future, pay the wages of the servants he employs, himself. By this arrangement, as it is quite clear that her Majesty (by its being carried into effect) could not suffer the least inconvenience, there would be an annual saving of, say, at least £400

Total amount of proposed annual savings in
the Master of the Horse's department . . £4564

THE ROYAL HUNT DEPARTMENT.

THE MASTER OF THE BUCK HOUNDS—present salary, 1700*l.* As the services of the noble Master of the Royal Buck Hounds are only required during the hunting season, (about five months in the course of the year,) and as then, to "a sporting man," the duties are far "more pleasurable than arduous," it is proposed that the salary should be reduced to 1200*l.*, by which a saving would be effected of £500

THE HEREDITARY GRAND FALCONER—present salary, 1200*l.* As her Majesty does not possess

a single hawk to exercise the skill and ingenuity of the Grand Falconer, it is very clear this appointment is a sinecure. It is, therefore, proposed that the office should be abolished; or, at all events, that the salary should be withheld until it is considered essential that the establishment of a Falconry should be restored, in connexion with the Royal Household . . £1200

Total amount of, proposed, annual savings in the
Royal Hunt Department £1700

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE
QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

THE CAPTAIN, LIEUTENANT, AND STANDARD-BEARER OF THE GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS—present salary of the Captain, 1000*l.*; of the Lieutenant, 500*l.*; and of the Standard-bearer, 300*l.* It is proposed that their salaries should be reduced one-half £900

THE FORTY GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS—present salary, 100*l.* There is no doubt that the forty Gentlemen of this Honourable Corps, under the present pressure of the times (since they must, according to the new regulations, be all “gentlemen,” and not in any way connected with trade) would willingly abandon one-half of their salaries; by which the Civil List would be benefited to the extent of. 2000

THE CAPTAIN, LIEUTENANT, AND ENSIGN OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—present salary of the Captain, 1000*l.*; of the Lieutenant, 500*l.*; of the Ensign, 300*l.* It is proposed that these salaries should be reduced one-half 900

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—As the Yeomen of the Guard are now selected from a class of men who have rendered themselves deserving of these situations by good conduct in the Military service of the Sovereign, [See Part VI, Chap. II.,] it is not proposed that any diminution should be effected in their pay and emoluments

Total amount of, proposed, annual savings in the Military Establishments of the Queen's Household	£3800
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MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

THE GOVERNOR AND CONSTABLE OF WINDSOR CASTLE—present salary, 1120*l*. As Prince Albert (the Governor and Constable) has an income of 30,000*l*. a year from the country, (besides being a Field-Marshal, the Colonel of one of the most profitable regiments in the service of the Sovereign, a large farm, rent and tax free, and numerous other lucrative appointments,) it is not at all improbable that his Royal Highness would willingly relinquish the salary and emoluments he derives as the Governor and Constable of her Majesty's Royal residence at Windsor. We may, therefore, confidently rely upon the exercise of the Prince's well-known liberality, and place to the credit of the country 1120

THE RANGER OF WINDSOR HOME PARK—present salary, 500*l*. This is another of the many

valuable sinecure appointments conferred upon the Prince-Consort. For the reasons given above, we have no doubt his Royal Highness would not hesitate to relinquish this salary, also, allowing the country to be annually benefited by such an act of Princely munificence, on his part, to the extent of £500

THE KEEPER OF HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY PURSE

—Mr. George Edward Anson, receives the liberal salary of 2000*l.* a year as the Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse. As this gentleman, (in addition to the extraordinary influence and patronage he possesses in the Royal establishment,) as Treasurer to the Prince-Consort, Treasurer and Cofferer to the Prince of Wales, and a Member of the Prince of Wales' Council, (of the Duchy of Cornwall); his wife, besides, holding the sinecure appointment of Woman of the Bedchamber to her Majesty, there is very little doubt he would abandon his large salary—for a time, at least—the more especially since his duties, as Privy Purse, comprise little more than signing a few checks, occasionally, upon Messrs. Coutts, her Majesty's bankers. We will, therefore, give the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse credit for 2000

Total amount of, proposed, annual savings, by the Prince-Consort relinquishing his salary as Governor of Windsor Castle and Ranger of the Home Park, and Mr. Anson, also, abandoning his salary as Privy Purse . . . £3620

**GENERAL SUMMARY OF PROPOSED SAVINGS IN
SALARIES, ONLY.**

The Lord Chamberlain's Department . .	£13,514
The Lord Steward's Department . . .	1906
The Master of the Horse's Department .	4564
The Royal Hunt Department	1700
The Military Establishments of the Queen's Household	3800
The Prince-Consort—Governor of Windsor Castle	1120
The Prince-Consort—Ranger of Windsor Home Park	500
Mr. G. E. Anson—Keeper of the Privy Purse	2000
Total . . .	<u>£29,104</u>

It will be seen, from the above list of suggested savings in the expenditure, connected with her Majesty's Civil List, that not a single reduction has been proposed, which could have the effect, however remotely, of interfering, in the most trifling manner, with either the domestic comforts and conveniences, or the necessary State ceremonies, of the Sovereign of this country.

The nature of the duties required to be performed by those in the Royal Household whose salaries are suggested to be reduced, as well as the sinecure appointments held by those whose salaries are proposed to be abolished, will be found detailed in the foregoing pages, under the heads of the respective departments in which they hold their appointments.

It is generally supposed by many, upon the faith of what Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons, in

1842, when he first proposed the adoption of the income-tax of sevenpence in the pound, that her Majesty has, ever since that period, contributed towards that obnoxious and baneful impost. On the 16th of August, in that year, the Right Hon. Baronet thus spake in the House:—

“I may take this opportunity of making a communication, which I am confident will be received by the House with great satisfaction. When, in an interview with her Majesty, a short time since, I intimated that her Majesty's servants thought that the financial difficulties of the country were such, that it was desirable, for the public interest, to submit all the income of this country to a charge of 3*l.* per cent.; her Majesty, prompted by those feelings of deep and affectionate interest which she has always shown for the welfare and happiness of her people, observed to me, that if the necessities of the country were such, that, in time of peace, it was necessary to impose a charge of 3*l.* per cent. on income, it was her own voluntary determination that her own income, also, should be subject to a similar deduction.”

It is not very likely that Sir Robert Peel, (that “Minister of Expediency”—“political expediency” sometimes being synonymous with knavery and shuffling)—it is not very likely, we repeat, that the Prime Minister of 1842 would have hazarded such a statement, in the face of the assembled Commons of England, if he had not had the sanction of the Sovereign, to have thus publicly made so handsome and liberal an offer on the part of her Majesty. We must, therefore, presume (indeed, we have no right to assume the contrary, for one moment) that her Majesty has most liberally contributed 3*l.* per cent., upon her annual allowance of 385,000*l.*, ever since the offensive and obnoxious tax was inflicted upon the country in 1842, now a period of nearly six years. The Queen, therefore, supposing that this tax has been paid by her Majesty, agreeably to the

promise made by Sir Robert Peel to Parliament, has contributed, since that time, no less a sum than 11,550*l.* annually; or, during the six years, the large amount of 69,300*l.* We have, however, heard it confidently stated, in clubs and elsewhere, that not one farthing of this tax has ever been paid by the Queen. Should such, then, prove to be the fact, which we very much doubt, after the promise made by Sir Robert Peel, (a promise which had the desired effect, at the time, of softening down the feelings of many persons throughout the country, and inducing them to believe that the burden of the impost would be equally borne by the Sovereign, with her heavily taxed people,) we cannot help thinking that the Right Hon. Baronet, to use a well known and homely phrase, "reckoned his chickens before they were hatched." It is high time, therefore, that all doubts on this subject—a subject which involves the reputation of more parties than one—should speedily be set at rest. For our own parts, we again say, and repeat, that we have no doubt (provided Sir Robert Peel was *authorized* to make the communication to Parliament, to the effect that it was her Majesty's "own voluntary determination that her own income also should be subject to a similar deduction") that the Exchequer has been benefited to the extent of 69,300*l.*, by the regular annual payment of this tax by her Majesty. Perhaps some independent member of the House may be disposed, in the course of the present session, to put a question or two, on the subject, to the First Lord of the Treasury, who would be able, at once, to silence all those doubts and misgivings, which now exist in the minds of a vast number of persons in this country.

If the tax *has* been paid by her Majesty, such an act is noble and disinterested in the extreme, and deserves to be most highly extolled for the kindly feeling it evinces, on the part of the Sovereign, "for the welfare and happi-

ness of her people;" but if, on the contrary, the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been neglected to be paid on the annual income of her Majesty, then it is very clear that the statement made to Parliament, by Sir Robert Peel, must have been hazarded without the authority of the Queen. Still, we cannot help thinking, under all the circumstances, that the Minister was authorized to make the announcement, and that the promise has been fully carried out. As we have before said, the problem is easily to be solved.

Just as we were on the eve of going to press with our last sheet, a short but interesting discussion took place in the House of Commons, (March 14,) on the subject of a reduction in the salaries of officers holding situations in the various departments of the State, including situations in the Royal Household. The debate originated with Mr. Hume, who moved "An Address to her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased to direct that in all appointments to office, in every department of the State, both at home and abroad, the appointments be made subject to a reduction of salary and allowances, and even to the abolition of offices, if such be deemed necessary, after a careful inquiry into the state of the finances of the country, in order that in cases where such reduction of salary or emoluments, or such abolition of office, be made, no claims for compensation be founded thereon."

Mr. Hume having stated that "he was anxious the public should have the full benefit of any reduction which might be made in the public establishments," the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary threw cold water upon the hon. member for Montrose and his motion; the former observing, that "he did not think it advisable to present an address to the Crown on the sub-

ject, for though not disposed to disagree with the object the honourable member had in view, he did not think it would be quite proper to carry it out in the form suggested."

Mr. Cobden, who seconded the motion for the Address to the Queen, observed, that "the conduct of Government on this question, put forward by his honourable friend, would be, in some measure, a test of the sincerity of those expressions which they had dropped from time to time, and would show if it were their serious intention to meet the wishes of the country with respect to the retrenchment of our expenditure. He (Mr. Cobden) thought the motion of his honourable friend was a very important one. They all must know that there was a general concentration of public opinion on the subject of the enormous expenditure of the country, which, it was admitted, was rapidly growing up. They were charged with having been inattentive to the matter, and some honourable gentlemen in that House were blamed for having neglected their duty altogether on the subject of that expenditure. Their taxation was increasing, and the House had not attended to its duty as the guardian of the public purse. He (Mr. Cobden) was willing to share the blame so far as it was attributable to him; but he would say, that since he had been in that House, his attention had been given to the removal of one description of taxation which he considered of the worst kind. He was in the habit of doing one thing at a time, but, in future, he should not neglect his duty on matters connected with the expenditure of the country."

Mr. Hume, perceiving the nature of the opposition on the part of the members of the Government, withdrew his motion, intimating, however, that he would bring it forward upon another occasion.

We have been induced to notice this subject at the latest moment, because it so closely relates to the sug-

gestions we had previously made in reference to the reduction of salaries, and the abolition of useless offices, in the Royal Household. There is, doubtless, according to the observation of Mr. Cobden, "a general concentration of public opinion on the subject of the enormous expenditure of the country;" and we would fain believe that, when the matter is next brought before Parliament, some allusion will be made (in the hope of remedying the evil) to those useless and expensive appointments in her Majesty's Household, which we have shown could be abolished, (as well as the salaries of others very materially reduced,) without the slightest inconvenience to the Queen, and without depriving her Majesty of one domestic comfort, or interfering, in the most remote manner, with "the necessary Ceremonials and Pageantry of the English Court."

THE END.

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